

# American Monthly Magazine

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## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the birth of the great organization October 11th, at the Exposition, and the occasion was notable by eloquent addresses by Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the Daughters; Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York; Governor Claude A Swanson, of Virginia and President Harry St. George Tucker, of the Exposition.

Delegates from every part of the United States were present, and no such beautifully gowned or handsomer audience has greeted a public speaker at the exposition that that which was called to order by Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, state regent of Virginia, and welcomed by her to the Old Dominion. She was decidedly cordial and hospitable in her remarks.

President Tucker was then presented and said that he had never had the opportunity of welcoming such a body to the exposition before. Mr. Tucker then praised the work of the society in keeping alive the history of the great struggle for American independence, saying that the Jamestown Exposition was created to commemorate an event in the world's history which made this independence possible.

Speaking of Mrs. McLean, the president general of the organization, Mr. Tucker declared that "she was the most eloquent woman in public in America, and one whose eloquence could charm a bird out of a tree."

Following Mr. Tucker came Governor Swanson, who welcomed the visitors to the soil of Virginia in words of sincerity

and eloquence. Governor Swanson declared that the society could not have chosen more sacred soil for holding their meeting, than historic Virginia, which state had received its name from the greatest woman of all history, Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen of the Tudors. He said that pure womanhood and brave manhood were the two traits of the Anglo-Saxon race, which marked it for a great and splendid destiny, and that women held the world in the palms of their hands and it was they who gave the inspiration to men and hope to the youth who would make the country great or not.

Mrs. McLean, in taking the chair of the meeting, returned the compliment of the distinguished speakers for the Daughters and replied to Mr. Tucker by saying that if she could charm a bird from a tree she would have been delighted to have charmed one who was known as the "owl of wisdom," Randolph Tucker, at the Continental Congress.

Just at the conclusion of Governor Swanson's address Governor Hughes, of New York, arrived, accompanied by Colonel Treadwell and Senator Dunn, president of the New York Commission. The appearance of the Governor resulted in a general demonstration and gloved hands clapped and dainty handkerchiefs were waved enthusiastically.

The governor was presented by Mrs. McLean and spoke for only a few minutes. He said that he had come purposely to express his esteem for one Daughter, the president general. Governor Hughes then said that if the women of the country were good, the men were good; that if the women insisted upon luxury for her happiness, then men would provide luxury at whatever cost. He said that he believed the women of the country were generally good and that they would remain so.

The address of Mrs. McLean followed and was one of the most inspiring heard by the Daughters for years. She said that October 11th was the real birthday of society, saying that it was then that a woman on the Bahama Islands first signalled to Columbus with a torch that he was nearing land. She said that it was the light of womanhood which had brought to these shores the civilization of the country.

Following the address of Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Norfolk, cordially invited the members present to attend a reception in the Virginia building, between five and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

Probably five hundred women were in attendance during the reception. The Virginia Daughters were the hostesses and a most beautiful occasion concluded the day's program of the society. The Virginia building had been lavishly decorated for Governor Swanson's reception to the Governor of New York, and it never looked better than when the Daughters were entertained.

The Daughters were invited to Governor Swanson's reception to Governor Hughes and Staff (9-12) and came in large numbers. The occasion was a most brilliant one. The president general received with Governor and Mrs. Swanson. Immediately after the exercises of the Auditorium in the morning, the Exposition Company gave a very beautiful luncheon in the Swiss Village to Mrs. Donald McLean and other officers and Daughters of the American Revolution who occupied seats on the platform. The vice-presidents present were Mrs. Park of Georgia; Mrs. Lucy Bailey Heneberger, of Virginia; Mrs. R. J. Barker, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Spilman, of West Virginia; Mrs. Kearfott, of New Jersey; Mrs. Evans, of Texas.

The hostesses were Mrs. Harry St. George Tucker, Mrs. T. Taylor Ellyson, Mrs. Hugh Wilson Page, Mrs. T. R. Hubbard. The wife of the Governor of Virginia—Mrs. Claude A. Swanson was also present. Mrs. Jamison, state regent of Virginia, Mrs. Purcell, chairman of the National Daughters of the American Revolution Jamestown Committee and a number of distinguished state officers, and ex-officers.

Echoes from this delightful occasion will appear in the Christmas number. Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, assistant historian general, and Mrs. Samuel Jamison will tell of the day.

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Mrs. Ella Clement Braswell, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, writes: "At our last meeting several new subscribers were secured for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

## DEDICATION OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MEMORIAL BUILDING

### "The House of Rest." Jamestown Island

*Elizabeth Gadsby, Historian General.*

The 9th of October dawned bright and clear,—the sun seemed to shine with resplendant glory and blessing on the Daughters as they sailed on their pilgrimage to Jamestown Island to dedicate the "House of Rest" given by them in memory of those fearless pilgrims who first sailed up the James in the little vessels, "Susan Constant," "Godspeed" and the "Discovery." Their hearts and thoughts went back to that great day for the Nation, when the first little band of five hundred and five colonists with the ship's crews, first sailed up the broad James, May 13, 1606, and by express command of the King "To go far up a river and locate on an island," for the better protection of life and property from the savages, and not repeat the history of the "lost colony" of fifteen years before, sent out by Queen Elizabeth.

It is significant, that the Colony retained its name of Virginia for the Queen while the little island and the great river were called for King James. It is fitting that the woman's hand should be the first to offer in memoriam the hospitality of the island and in future days, welcome to its "House of Rest" the stranger who visits the historical spot from which a nation sprang.

The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, accompanied by a representative body of her national officers who had come hither from Maine to California and Texas in the South, arrived at the island and proceeded to the Memorial Building which is a replica of Malvern Hill, one of the colonial homes on the James.

Mrs. McLean was welcomed by Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, Chairman Jamestown Committee, Daughters of the American



Revolution, who amid the most difficult and trying circumstances, accomplished the erection of this house on a desert island, for which the Sixteenth congress had appropriated \$5,500. After prayer by Rev. John H. Dickinson, of Virginia, Mrs. McLean in an eloquent and heart-stirring speech, referring to the history of the past, the work of the present and the hopes of the future, dedicated the Memorial Building and gave the keys into the hands of President Lyon G. Tyler, of William and Mary College. President Tyler responded in true Virginia whole-souled style and accepted the keys for the Association Preservation Virginia Antiquities under whose care it will be henceforth. President Tyler handed over the keys to the chairman of that Association, Mrs. John B. Lightfoot, who in accepting the charge, proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Purcell to which Mrs. McLean graciously responded. Rev. Mr. Tate, of Chester, Pennsylvania pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, vice-president general of Rhode Island, presented a large, handsome flag, marked, "To the Jamestown Memorial Building, N. S. D. A. R. Tercentennial, 1907."

The house is to be furnished in colonial style, a Virginia chapter has given several pieces of mahogany. It will no doubt soon be furnished by generous offerings of historic worth. The "House of Rest" is situated on an eminence overlooking the first landing and near by the church of 1619 which has been restored by the Colonial Dames.

After such a glorious day in Virginia we feel we can quite agree with the Virginian who wrote:

"The roses nowhere bloom so white  
As in Virginia.  
The sunshine, nowhere shines so bright  
As in Virginia.  
The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet,  
And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,  
For heaven and earth doth seem to meet  
Down in Virginia.

"The days are never quite so long,  
Nor quite so filled with happy song  
As in Virginia.  
And when my time has come to die  
Just take me back and let me lie  
Close where the James goes rolling by  
Down in Virginia.

"There is nowhere a land so fair  
As in Virginia.  
And I believe that happy land  
The Lord's prepared for mortal man  
Is built exactly on the plan  
Of old Virginia."

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A picture of the Memorial Building appeared in the September AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice-president general, has the following good words to say of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: "I have always been much interested in our national organ. I subscribed for six copies last year and sent them to different members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, believing that if they became familiar with it, they would become sufficiently interested to become subscribers this year."

Miss H. E. Polkinhorn, historian of Our Flag Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia, member of the magazine committee has been zealous and untiring in her labors for the welfare of our official organ. Miss Polkinhorn has already done much good work and expects to secure some new advertisements in the near future. Mrs. Ellis Logan is the chairman for the District.

## AN ECHO OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL'S REPORT FROM A NEW YORK STATE WOMAN

The historian general has said almost everything there is to say in her report—but she cannot feel the enthusiasm of the New York State woman which prompts this little personal account of New York day and Daughters of the American Revolution day incidents.

On "New York Day" I heard with pride all the great and glorious achievements of the Empire state, related by different speakers and by his excellency Governor Hughes, of New York, and as I heard, I saw on the platform as the vice-president—and only women of the New York Commission, our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and I knew I, as a New York woman, born and bred, could claim the hostess for New York day for my state.

The day following, assigned to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the spirit of "New York Day" remained with me, and as our president general led us to the platform, I wished I might openly claim her for New York state.

The first speaker of the day, Hon. St. George Tucker, told of his admiration for, and claims of state on, our president general, and spoke of her "daughters" as "beautiful daisies."

His excellency, Governor Swanson, of Virginia, likened the president general and her satellites to "American beauty" roses and paid many tributes to our society, as he finished, the clanking of swords was heard and his excellency, Governor Hughes, of New York, appeared with members of his staff.

Our president general greeted him and presenting him to the assemblage said "I know your excellency will not refuse to say a few words to us" and his excellency replied "I had no intention of speaking this morning, I am here because of my affection for you madam president general, the daughter of Maryland and the pride of New York." Then he briefly spoke of all that the society stood for and what is yet to be accomplished, and I knew when the Empire state claimed our be-

loved president general its motto "Excelsior" was bestowed as the symbol of her leadership, by every member of the society present, and will be by her faithful followers throughout the country.

ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,  
*Assistant Historian General.*

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### **An Echo From Virginia**

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated the 17th anniversary of the birth of this great organization on October 11th at the Jamestown Exposition, a most appropriate place for the birthday celebration of a society founded through intense love of country and honor for those who served it at the Exposition which commemorates the birth of this great nation.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, state regent of Virginia, who delivered the address of welcome. Mr. H. St. George Tucker, president of the exposition responded in a most happy vein; he praised the work of the society in keeping alive the history of the great struggle for American independence, and in assembling the great historic relic exhibit in the History building.

Mrs. Donald McLean was then introduced as one so well known to all that she needed no introduction, known and loved throughout our many states by her many loyal Daughters. She was greeted with prolonged applause, and taking the chair, presented Governor Swanson, of Virginia, who said that the society could not have chosen more sacred soil for holding their meeting than historic Virginia, which state had received its name from the greatest woman of all history, Queen Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of the Tudors. He said that pure womanhood and brave manhood were the two traits of the Anglo-Saxon race, which marked it for a great and splendid destiny, and that women held the world in the palms of their hands and it was they who gave the inspiration to men and hope to the youth who would make the country great or not.

Governor Hughes, of New York, accompanied by members of his staff, came for a few moments, as he said "to express his esteem for one Daughter, the president general, who was New York's pride." His address was short, but filled with wisdom and inspiration for all that is best.

Mrs. McLean's address followed, and was truly worthy of one, said by Mr. Tucker, to be "the most eloquent woman in America," and occupying the exalted position of president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was replete with humor, eloquence, true womanly sentiment and feeling.

Telegrams and letters of regret from Lieutenant Governor Ellyson, Bishop Potter, Hon. John Goode, Hon. Cornelius Pugsley and Major John W. Daniel were read. The exercises were concluded with the *Star Spangled Banner*, during which all stood.

A luncheon was given to the national officers, the committee, and guests by the Exposition officials.

Through the courtesy of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, the music for the exercises was furnished by the 23rd Infantry Band, which rendered the following program:

March.

"America."

"Columbia Gem of the Ocean."

"Yankee Doodle" Medley.

Selection.

"Dixie."

"Star Spangled Banner."

A reception given by the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution to all visiting Daughters concluded the day's program. This reception was held in the Virginia Building and the receiving party was the Virginia state officers, chapter regents and honorary state officers. Mrs. Swanson and the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean.

MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON,  
*State Regent.*

## THE KINGSBURY CURSE

By Anna Fuller Bennet

The long row of maples before the Kingsbury homestead was one blaze of red and yellow glory over the head of Joab Kingsbury as he leaned upon the wall on that October day in 1777—a day which was destined to be memorable to him so long as he lived. But Joab was not thinking of the brilliant canopy above his head, nor of the quiet peace of the village street, for his soul was disquieted within him.

From that August morning when he had watched, over this same stone wall, the Lanesboro' men marching away to Bennington in response to Stark's hurried message, and the Pittsfield men with Parson Allen in his own gig at their head, Joab with every other boy in the village had lived a life of fluctuating excitement. They had hung on the outskirts of the inevitable group of men at the store to hear the talk of the old men left behind, and had carried out in their daily play, as boys will, a reflection of the tense strain in the life of their elders.

But Joab had not the comfort of venting his feelings as his neighbor boys might, for he was obliged to keep up at home an appearance of loyalty that he did not feel for King or Crown, and at school he suffered such persecution as boys well know how to inflict for his supposed Toryism. Nor was this an unwarranted conclusion on the part of the boys; for Joab's father had expressed at the village store some very strong sentiments favoring the British and had been given the cold shoulder by his townsmen in consequence. Likewise it had been noted that Joab's four uncles, Amri, Uriah, Daniel, and Israel Kingsbury were, to say the least, very lukewarm in their patriotism. When Uncle Amri, borne along on a tide which he hardly dared resist, had actually marched to Bennington, Joab longed and even begged to shoulder his father's old musket which hung over the fireplace in the kitchen, and follow, as

many another boy had done. Had Joab belonged to any other family he might perhaps have been permitted to do so; for he was large and strong for his age and manly in appearance, but to his mother's entreaties was added his father's frowning interdiction, and Joab remained at home uneasy and discontented. "Tory" and "redcoat" were terms not seldom flung at him in the schoolboy warfare; and, partly from a boy's dread of being on an unpopular side, and partly from real sympathy with the rebel cause, Joab's equivocal position was bitter to him.

Uncle Amri returned unscratched from Bennington, remarking occasionally with a sly wink when he was sure of his auditor, that he "f-f-fired every time but he g-g-guessed he didn't hurt anybody very much;" and certain members of the Lanesboro' company, in telling afterwards of that day, somehow always mentioned stone walls and hay stacks in connection with Uncle Amri.

When the news of the decisive battle at Saratoga and of Burgoyne's surrender reached the peaceful valley among the Berkshires, none of the underbrush from the Kingsbury woods contributed to the bonfire on the village green nor to the signal fires built on the summits of the purple Taconics which in long line divide the valley from the New York border.

Thus it was that, when Joab, as he leaned on the wall that October afternoon, saw a cloud of dust approaching, he rushed with wildly beating heart into the kitchen where his mother was taking the weekly baking from the brick oven, exclaiming, "Mother, mother! The soldiers are coming,—the redcoats."

Mrs. Kingsbury followed the excited boy to the door and out upon the green where other agitated villagers had already gathered. Sure enough! Down the long straight road from the north came a varied array of British soldiers mostly on foot and guarded by a small detachment of Americans. Soon it became evident to the watching crowd that the British were prisoners—one of the several sections of Burgoyne's defeated army being then on their way to Boston according to the terms of surrender.

A motley crew they were. Some had been wounded and were wearing bandages about their heads or arms; their red coats were soiled and torn; their bravery of gilt braid brown and tarnished. Some were carrying Indian trinkets and even leading bears and other wild animals caught and tamed in their Canadian sojourn.

Whether the look of wondering pity on the faces of Joab and his mother particularly attracted the attention of the officer in charge, or whether the ample size of the Kingsbury homestead suggested possibilities of comfort for officers, at any rate, the young Continental stepped up to Mr. Kingsbury who had joined the group at the gate, and asked for hospitality for himself and for permission to occupy the shaded lawn as well as the adjoining common for the encampment of his prisoners.

Mrs. Kingsbury glanced into her husband's face and seeing there signs of consent hurried away into the house. "If only the baking had been twice as large—but even then it would not go half way around," bemoaned the surprised housewife. It may well be surmised that she was not long in sending messengers to the homes of the uncles, and two or three other circumstances combined to make it a task easier than might be supposed to entertain unexpectedly a houseful of British officers and their American guards. It may also be inferred that this hospitality was not regarded with admiration by the neighbors and townsfolk. When it is remembered that Burgoyne's troops had habitually foraged upon the farmers and had been making the trip from Canada through the upper valley of the Hudson for the express purpose of devastating the country and letting loose the Indians, it is not strange that they even as prisoners should meet distrust and suspicion in their progress through this valley.

It should be noted that the Lanesboro' of that time was distinctly divided into the upper and lower villages, known to this day as "Up-town" and "Down-town." A little stone Gothic church served as a nucleus for the upper village around which, in a radius of two or three miles, were grouped the farms of those who, like the Kingsburys, clung to ancestral and aristo-



cratic forms of worship, and to secret if not open loyalty to King and Crown. In the lower village, about a mile farther south was the larger aggregation of Puritan descendants grouped about their meeting-house, the visible sign of their organization for God's worship on the very day after the town first settled in 1764.

It was, of course, in this northern end of the town where the Burgoyne prisoners arrived first and doubtless it was fortunate for their chances of entertainment that it was so. As the westering sun sank slowly behind the Taconics, bathing in golden glory the western windows of the little Gothic church which overlooked one side of the green as the Kingsbury lawn bounded the other, what wonder that this seemed a veritable **haven of rest to the tired dejected Englishmen** and a suggestion of old England in the rebellious colony far from home

It was, however, an animated picture of the village green. Here and there the smoke of camp-fires began to rise, each with its busy group making preparations for the night. The odor of burning leaves and pine boughs filled the crisp autumn air, and, mingled with it, the savory fumes of coffee and bacon. There was no stint of brush from the Kingsbury woods now, and the jaded horses of the officers were turned loose in the Kingsbury pastures. As for Joab, he was beside himself with excitement. Whatever their politics, his neighbor boys could not but envy the situation—a whole houseful of officers, Continentals and Redcoats—with yard and common overspread with the tents of soldiers and prisoners. There was plenty for an eager active boy to do, and Joab had run at beck and call until, after his much-belated supper, he had sunk down unnoticed on the kitchen settle in an angle beside the huge fireplace and closed his eyes upon a group of men seated before the fire. When he again awoke the house had long been quiet and all was dark on lawn and common, as the weary prisoners in the unwonted air of friendliness had yielded themselves to the night's rest with vigilance somewhat relaxed.

Joab hardly knew whether he had been asleep one hour or twelve. The fire had burned low and only a faint light from

its dying embers filled the room. From the settle in the shaded corner the half-awakened boy heard low voices. Rousing and leaning on his elbow, he saw his father and one of the English officers in close conversation.

"So long as I am responsible for it I am anxious that nothing should happen to it, but I cannot deny that it is somewhat of a burden," Major Wainwright was saying. "Were it not for the thought of poor Clement's wife and child I should long ago have given up the charge. He was killed at Saratoga. This is the only patrimony of his helpless child." As he spoke he glanced with a sigh at the little brass-studded hair-trunk on the chair beside him. Joab could see that it was heavily padlocked and bound with iron, and knew that it must contain the gold.

"It will be as safe here," said Mr. Kingsbury, waving his hand toward the brick oven, "as in the Bank of England. I should feel as if the curse of God would rest upon me if aught of evil befell an orphan's patrimony in my house."

Joab had never heard his father speak so strongly on any subject, for Mr. Kingsbury was a man not given to many words, and shuddered a little as he drew back into his corner.

"I will stay here and guard it," added Mr. Kingsbury.

"No, indeed!" protested the Major, "I would not add such a burden to your hospitality which is already great enough. These Americans know the history and destination of this strong-box and our commander has several times granted me the services of a sentry."

Saying this he lifted the trunk into the brick oven. Mr. Kingsbury brought a padlock and together they firmly fastened the iron door. Stepping to the side door Major Wainwright spoke a few words to the sentinel who was pacing in the moonlight up and down a stone walk that led under the windows of the kitchen, and from which the door of the brick oven could be plainly seen. Mr. Kingsbury and the officer left the room, and in a few minutes all was silent save the monotonous ticking of the tall clock in the corner. Joab pulled himself up from the hard settle and began to long for his own bed. Just

then he remembered a little shed room not likely to be occupied even in the crowded condition of the house. Now this little room was in a kind of lean-to at right angles to the kitchen and built against the rear wall. The huge chimney of the house formed a part of this wall and the brick oven whose opening was in the kitchen extended through to the outside.

Crawling noiselessly out of the kitchen by a side door leading into the woodshed, Joab sought the shed room and threw himself upon the unused bed. Whether because of his deep sleep of utter weariness in the earlier part of the night, or the excitement of the overheard conversation, Joab was now wakeful. Hark! What was that light scraping sound which he heard? He listened intently. It ceased, then began again. The boy sprang up and to the little window which overlooked the yard. There in the moonlight, shadowed only by the great elm overhanging the house was the short stooping figure strangely familiar to Joab, working away at the brick wall of the oven. Almost before Joab could draw his second breath, the man had pulled the little trunk from the aperture and had run wildly across the field on the opposite side of the house from the sentinel. Was it—was it Uncle Amri?

If Joab had been wakeful before, all thought of sleep was banished now. Shame, fear and duty struggled in the heart of the perplexed boy. His first impulse was to go and tell his father what he had seen; then, boy as he was, he reflected that if his father did not suspect one of his own kin as the guilty party, he could better maintain an innocent front in the search that was sure to follow. The recollection of his father's vehement words of the night before made Joab hot and cold by turns. Thus even now did the innocent suffer for the guilty, and could the poor boy have been seen cowering and shaking in the little shed room he might have been thought the criminal himself.

As soon as the first faint streaks of dawn lightened the eastern hills, Joab went down into the kitchen where the preparations necessary for breakfasting such a household were already beginning. The big padlock on the oven door was untouched.

the sentry had been relieved and Major Wainwright was not yet up. The tented crowd on lawn and common were already stirring and it was not long before the scene was even more animated than at sunset.

"Hurry, Joab," called his mother, handing him the milk pails. "We need the milk for breakfast." It seemed to Joab as though some magnetism chained him to the spot, but he was anxious to help his hurried mother and, taking the pails, he started for the barn. Here he leaned against old Crumple's side and pondered while he drew the white streams into the foaming pail.

Meanwhile Major Wainwright came into the kitchen with Mr. Kingsbury and Colonel Whitaker, the commander of the American guard. Again Mr. Kingsbury assisted the Major as he unlocked the oven door. Swinging it open and peering in, the Englishman stood back aghast. There was an aperture at the rear of the oven in the outer wall, which, with the open door, filled the oven with a flood of light—but it was empty. The trunk was gone. For one instant the Major sat down and covered his face with his hand. Mr. Kingsbury stood as one paralyzed. The American officer was the first to speak,— "Summon Davis, the sentinel," he said sternly. Then turning to Mr. Kingsbury, "What do you know about this, sir? It is not likely that anyone outside your family could have known of this hiding place."

"This gentleman knows—" began Mr. Kingsbury.

"I know this," said the Major springing up in passion,— "that I trusted you; that with strong words you promised on the honor of your home that the money should be as safe as in the Bank of England. Will you have the kindness, sir," turning to Colonel Whitaker, "to have these premises thoroughly searched? Yes—and the homes of these neighboring traitors both to their King and to common honesty."

"Calm yourself, my dear sir," said the Colonel. "Be assured that nothing shall be left undone. I have already given orders for searching." Just then poor Davis, the sentinel of the night before, was brought in between two guards with hands tightly bound. He was closely questioned both by the Major and the

Colonel, but so abject was the poor fellow's terror and so manifest his ignorance that his innocence was clear to all the bystanders.

By this time excited groups had gathered at doors and windows, and this was the juncture at which Joab appeared. He had found much beside the milking to do at the barn, had helped to catch and saddle the horses in the pasture and had thus missed the stormy scene in the kitchen. Whether Major Wainwright was satisfied by the examination of the sentinel or not, he turned again in fury to Mr. Kingsbury, and raising his right hand said: "May the curse of God, which he invoked last night rest upon this man and all his kindred, who, through avarice, has violated all the laws of hospitality and stolen the patrimony of the fatherless!" Then seeing Joab standing in the doorway, he added, "Yea, even to the third and fourth generation."

Mr. Kingsbury sank stunned upon the kitchen settle and Mrs. Kingsbury, pale and tearful, stepped to his side. "Why," thought Joab, "does he not protest his innocence? Can it be—can it be that he *does* know?"

Joab made a quick movement toward the officer, but before he could speak, a shout arose from outside the house and all rushed with one impulse toward the lawn. It was only the searchers with the empty trunk, which they had found in a hollow dell not far from the Kingsbury house, but broken open at the hinges and rifled of all its contents. When Major Wainwright saw this evidence of the utter failure of his trust he spoke no word but set his lips together very hard.

Not so the Colonel of the American guard. "Curse these avaricious Tories!" said he under his breath, but turning to a soldier ordered, nevertheless, "Bring Davis here." Again the unfortunate sentinel was brought. "Give him thirty," said the Colonel grimly.

The poor fellow was tied to a stone post on the green before the Gothic church and, with bared back, in the presence of prisoners, Americans and bystanders, was publicly whipped. Just before the last blows had fallen a wild cry was heard from the

outskirts of the crowd and a boy leaped madly into the midst of the group around the victim. It was Joab. He grasped the arm of the man who was reluctantly wielding the rawhide thong.

"Oh, do stop!" he cried. "He didn't—indeed he didn't." but a hand was quickly clapped over the boy's mouth and he was dragged away, thrust into a vacant cheese room and the door securely locked upon him.

When Joab felt the grasp of his father's arm he became silent enough—there was no danger of his speaking now and the same dread suspicion crossed his mind. But discipline had been satisfied and the poor sentinel was released with smarting back. Though Major Wainwright and Colonel Whitaker exchanged glances as did many others no comment was then made upon the boy's impetuous action.

The sun was now high in the heavens and all were eager to resume the march. Bitterly again the prisoners tasted the lot of the defeated in an enemy's country and the scene which had seemed so peaceful the evening before was hateful now; yet the morning sun shone on the blue hills, the gray church and the old farmhouse with as sweet a light as the setting sun had shed.

To the stolid Hessians this had all seemed weary delay, and after a few minutes of lively bustle, the motley detachment was again on the march down the long road to the south. It was said that Major Wainwright was seen to shake the dust from his feet.

The happy boy who had so delighted in the evening arrival was not present at the morning departure, but in solitude and silence was suffering under the shadow of another's sin.

Years had passed. Many October mornings had risen as brightly over the village green, and many sunsets had lighted up the flaming maples since the footsteps of marching squadrons had died away in all such hamlets as Lanesboro' and a new nation had sprung into being.

Great changes had come in the Kingsbury family. It was

observed that their buildings were all put into good repair; that their mortgages were gradually paid off and that an air of general prosperity pervaded all their belongings. But Joab's father had been found lying unconscious one morning at his stable door, stricken with paralysis, his right arm helpless and his tongue speechless. After being carried into the house he regained enough of consciousness to recognize the family, and enough of speech to give some half incoherent directions but died with teeth grimly set and carried the family secret into his grave. So did all the Kingsbury uncles, one by one, till none was left but poor old Uncle Amri.

Poor old Uncle Amri, indeed! shaking with palsy, childless and lonely, he clung to Joab in fear and pitiful dejection. His farm had been leased at a favorable rental and as Aunt Cynthy, his wife, had died many years before, Joab had taken the old man into his own home. In later years a merciful blurring of memory seemed to shut out all the past. Like a child, the old man lived only in the present moment, and like a child also, was pleased with anything that glittered. At last, in almost imbecile delight, he would sit for hours fingering the brass knobs on a tall chest of drawers, much to the distress of Joab's careful housekeeper.

(To be continued.)

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Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim has been appointed to serve her fourteenth year on the Memorial Continental Hall committee. She is one of the few persons who has been on this committee since the inception of the plan for the erection of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, District of Columbia. This is an honor to the Berks County Chapter and its regent. Mrs. Keim was appointed by the president general, Mrs. Donald McLean.

## **POCAHONTAS, MOTHER OF AN EMPIRE**

**By Mrs. Jane S. Owen Keim, Honorary Vice-President  
General**

Although we are a society to commemorate the achievements of the War of Independence it is not without interest and instruction to go back to an event which had a beginning in the month of May, 1607, nearly a century and three-quarters before another happening which fell in the month of July, 1776. Both were starting points in our nation's history—the one of birth and development, the other of manhood, womanhood and independence. While the latter represented the heroism of men of a civilized race, the former had as one of its most important figures a woman of the primitive forest, a real American of the soil and of its best blood. The ter-centenary of this first event in May, 1907, differed from all other commemorative expositions in the United States in that it existed under the act of congress of March, 1905, in conformity with which an invitation of the president was sent to the nations of the world to send representative fleets of their navies and regiments of their armies to meet in an international naval and marine rendezvous on the waters and shores of Hampton Roads, the estuary of the James river, where it empties into the Chesapeake Bay. The history of the country is graphically portrayed by periods, first of all the settlement on Jamestown Peninsula about forty miles higher up the James, illustrating events in the lives of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas notably of the former in exploration of the surrounding country and of the latter in saving of the life of the valiant soldier and for his sake the rescue of the entire colony from starvation and its inhabitants from massacre. No event in history has been so fruitful of momentous results as the planting of the English colony at Jamestown on the river of Powhatan in what was then known to geographers and explorers as the Virgin Land later metamorphosed as to name into Virginia.



No event associated with the settlement at Jamestown attracts deeper emotion than the simple story of the little princess, just entered her teens, daughter of the mighty Algonquin Emperor Powhatan, whose place of council was on the Pamunkey, fourteen miles away. The mere narration turns to sighs and tears as the imagination paints that awful moment in the presence of her savage father and his blood-thirsty warriors in even daring to ask the life of an enemy of her race much less to shield it. So does it strike in deeper colors when we imagine this child of the red man with her train of attendants bearing corn and venison to the starving and fever stricken band of Englishmen at the neglected settlement at Jamestown. And many other things as the narrative proceeds which must make every American feel like taking the memory of Pocahontas to her heart and cause every American citizen of appreciation to sign her deeds of mercy and humanity. There have been persons who have tried to make it appear that Pocahontas saving the life of Captain Smith is a myth. Any one can find the true story from Captain John Smith and others who lived and would have died but for the intervention and care of this little Indian girl. If Captain Smith, George Percy, brother of the Earl of Northumberland, Francis West, brother of Lord Delaware, after whom our great river is named, and others, did not know what they were writing about or were telling an idle tale of adventure then the king and court and everybody else must have been gullible indeed. Then we might brush aside many other events founded in established and recorded fact and cherished among our cornerstones of truth. Then art, religion and Christian life have lost one of their most touching subjects of contemplation and meditation. Who of the English speaking race has not seen at some time in their lives in school or story books, in history, in art, of the brush or pencil, the thrilling picture of "Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith," or indeed the touching scene of "Pocahontas receiving the Sacrament of Baptism," or "Pocahontas entering into the Sacrament of Marriage" through the holy ordinances of the Apostolic Church.

In the great rotunda of the Capitol at Washington one of the eight immense historical canvasses selected by authority of the legislative power of the people of this whole land in congress assembled is "The Baptism of Pocahontas," the nation's tribute to the maiden who saved the infant settlement at Jamestown, mother of this mighty republic. Then when we reflect upon the remarkable character of Pocahontas, as an American woman I am proud to claim her as one of ourselves, let me say she was the first, and while she lived, the only reliant friend of the first English colony on the American soil through the saving of its leader from death. She was the first and only one to sympathize with their sufferings and supply the means of their amelioration and rescue from starvation, she was the first American Indian to speak the English language, the first to accept the Christian faith, the first of her race to marry in that faith, a subject of the king of the colonizing nation and gave birth to the first blood uniting the Anglo-Saxon and American races. I go farther, as a Daughter of the American Revolution, to say that her blood mingles by inter-marriage with a family which, among many great men, furnished the first president of the continental congress of the Revolution. I am referring to Peyton Randolph of Virginia, and from her own body sprang another of the most interesting personages in American oratory and politics, I mean, John Randolph of Roanoke and many others whom I might mention.

The names of her descendants of many lines have stood and do stand high in the counsels, the events and activities of not only her immediate birth-land but of the nation, and of Great Britain, too. I might content myself with repeating in part what Captain Smith said in his quaint letter to the queen when as the wife of a subject of the king My Lady Rebecca (the Christian name of Pocahontas) was so highly honored at the court of King James by himself, his queen and the ladies of honor, the Bishop of London, and the nobility of all England.

But here is what the Captain says of his rescue: "Now mark the mercy of God towards me when in this evil case for surely it was His handiwork. Their clubs were raised and

in another moment I should have been dead when Pocahontas, the king's dearest daughter, a child of ten [thirteen] years old, finding no entreaties could prevail to save me, darted forward and taking my head in her arms laid her own upon it and thus prevented my death. She thus claimed me as her own and for her sake Powhatan was contented that I should live and that I should henceforth spend my time in making him hatchets and bells, beads and copper ornaments for Pocahontas. You will hear more anon of that dear child, the Nonpareil of Virginia, for fortune afterwards threw us much together."

As to how Pocahontas appeared in her native wilds, I may say from accounts of the period, her father, the emperor, surrounded her with a train of the most beautiful daughters of his most powerful chieftains and warriors. By these she was always attended on her visits of mercy to the English settlement to reach which from her father's chief seat or place of council in Indian called Werownocomoco, she was obliged to walk fourteen miles through the wild forest, that being the distance across the peninsula from her wild home on the Pamunkey, now a headwater, then York river itself, to the palisade and cabins at Jamestown.

There are several accounts which show that between the brilliant captain of twenty-nine, whom she had saved, and herself, though young in years, history says a woman of eighteen in appearance, there existed a mutual love. When her fierce emperor-father gave her his prisoner's life her favorite brother, Nantaquaus, said to have been a magnificent type of the American Indian, watched over him for her with the greatest kindness. Indeed sympathized with her love. In these sylvan retreats, this captain in the former wars of Sigismund Bathori, who had killed three Turks in mortal combat, now passed his time making toys for his maiden preserver with the knife he always carried. She taught him the language of the Algonquin, but he says the little princess far passed him in learning to speak English. Judging from the accounts of Anas Todkill, a Puritan, one of Captain Smith's old soldiers, there never were two lovers more devoted. I have far overstepped the

limits of time and your patience. The departure of Captain Smith for England after a most serious injury caused by an explosion of his powder pouch, was doubtless attended by one of the most touching scenes of separation of kindred souls in all the stories of such affairs.

Her subsequent life of solitude and sorrow in a retreat on the Potomac river, her seizure as a hostage at the fort, her baptism through her earlier conversion by her captain-lover, her long struggle and reluctant marriage only when her captain was reported to her killed in battle beyond the sea, her desire to dwell in the bosom of her Savior, and leave her savage surroundings, the meeting of her captain alive in London are sufficient to bring tears to those who know what it is to love and be loved, to have that love torn asunder by cruel fate and to have realization at hand when too late. The tearful circumstances of her death possess pathos almost beyond the expression of human words and understanding. The name and goodness of Pocahontas will live as long as American history survives.

### **Reading Decendents of Pocahontas**

Three former Reading families united by intermarriage with the Randolph family of Virginia, traced their ascent in lineal line back to the Indian princess Pocahontas to whom a bronze statue has been erected on the grounds of the exposition authorized by the congress of the United States to commemorate the founding of the first Anglo-Saxon settlement on American soil within the present United States at Jamestown on the Pocahontas or James river in the state of Virginia.

The Reading families representing this intermarriage were that of Major General William High (Hoch) Keim; Colonel John High (Hoch) Keim and Emily Susan Keim, sons and daughter of Benneville Keim, former mayor of Reading, who married Lucy Jane, Martha Elizabeth and Christopher Mayer Randolph, son of General Thomas Beverly Randolph of near Winchester, Virginia, an instance of two brothers and a sister marrying two sisters and a brother. The wife of General Randolph was a Pennsylvania German being the daughter of

Christopher Bartholomew Mayer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. She was also a sister of the wife of Hon. George Mayer Keim, in 1838-43 representative in congress from the Berks district, 1838-43.

Miss Harriet Virginia Keim, life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a direct descendant from the Indian princess along three lines, is one of the charter members of the National Pocohontas Association in charge of the statue to that interesting heroine of the first years of English colonization in America.

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### CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, HERKIMER, N. Y.

Herkimer, the beautiful, never presented a more animated appearance than she did August 6, 1907, the opening day of her centennial celebration.

This first day was devoted to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

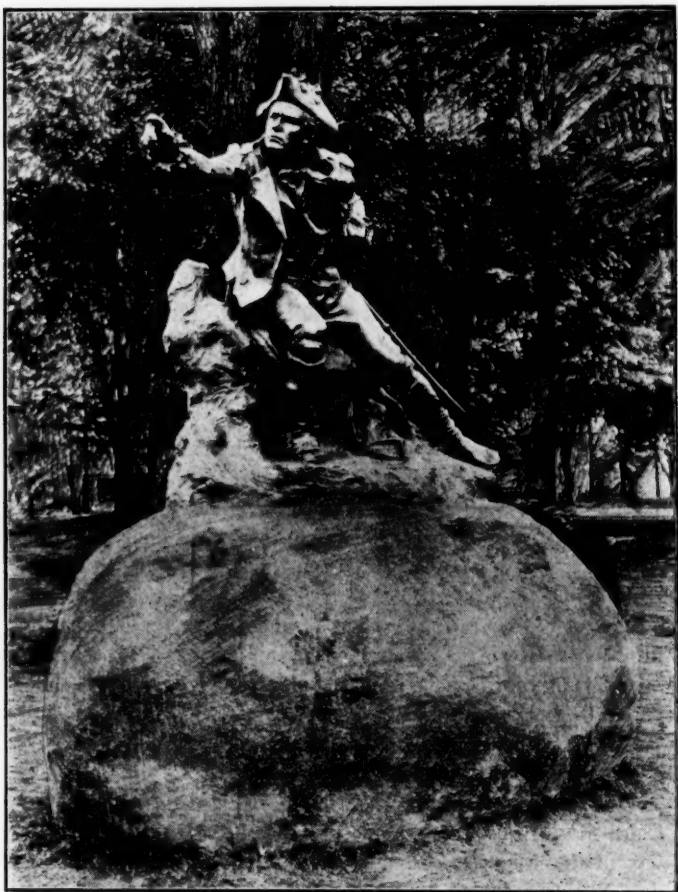
The exercises of the morning were commenced by the Fort Dayton Band rendering some excellent selections. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. C. Prout, rector of the Episcopal church of this village.

Mayor Witherstine, president of the village, presided. He introduced Rev. J. S. Greenfield, pastor of the M. E. church, Ilion, who read a paper prepared by Mr. George L. Johnson, entitled "Herkimer for Three Quarters of a Century Prior to 1804." The paper was a most exhaustive one, and contained much valuable information.

Then was presented to the village a beautiful flag by Miss Clara M. H. Rawdon, regent of Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Little Falls. Miss Rawdon, in closing her fine address, said:

Mr. William Witherstine,—to the people of Herkimer, through you, their representative, and in the name of my great-grandfather, Gen. Michael Myers, I present this American flag. Never before have its broad red stripes and white—its field, blue as the heavens when stars gleam brightest, these stars typical of a nation's progress, been un-

furled to the air. Save when the favoring breezes fail, may it never hang its head—never in shame over any deed unworthy the name of American citizen. May it be an inspiration to all who see it. May



*Gen. Herkimer Monument.*

it be to them emblematic of purity of thought in its spotless white, of ready action in its red, typical of the pulsing life-giving element—its blue for the truth and right always, and its stars to them as the stars above, which no hand of man can extinguish:

"Grand birthright of our sires,  
 Our altars and our fires  
 Keep we still pure  
 Our starry flag unfurled  
 The hope of all the world,  
 In peace and light imperaled,  
 God hold secure."

As the flag was unfurled, the band played "Star Spangled Banner."

The Children of the Revolution, under the direction of Mrs A. M. Evans, then saluted the flag.

Mayor Witherstine, on behalf of the village, accepted, saying:

"It is with great pleasure that I, on the part of the people of Herkimer, accept this beautiful flag, this cherished emblem of our country.

The people of our beautiful village will always hold it in remembrance, and I trust honor and love the institutions of which it is the emblem.

We are indeed greatly indebted to you for this expression of your kindness, your generosity, and your patriotism in presenting to us at this time this starry emblem of our country. No gift which you might have selected and presented to us would have been more acceptable, more appreciated."

Following these words of thanks and greeting he gave a long and interesting patriotic address.

At the noon hour the members of General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter entertained the visiting members of that society at dinner at the First M. E. church parlors.

The participants of the afternoon, besides the Daughters of the American Revolution, included the members of Aaron Helmer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and visiting veterans, the German American Alliance of Herkimer County, the school children of the village and the Germania Maennerchor of Utica. The visiting delegations were met by the band at the depots and marched to Grange Temple. The various organizations and the school children then fell in line and proceeded to the park.

A selection by the band opened the exercises and the invocation was given by the Rev. S. D. Robinson. Then followed



the reading of the thirty-eighth Psalm from the old German Bible which was the property of General Herkimer. This Psalm, read by Rev. Otto Bergfelder, was the one which General Herkimer read to his family on his dying bed.

Doctor Camilla Q. Christman, who is regent of General Nicolas Herkimer Chapter, presided in a most admirable manner, and after the reading of the Psalm she announced an unexpected number, the rendition of a German hymn by the Germania Maennerchor Alliance. They sang, "In German Spirit and Heart We Are One."

Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general, was the guest of the day and her presence was much appreciated.

Then followed the address of welcome by Mrs. H. G. Munger, state vice-regent, in part as follows:

It is with hearts full of happy pride that we, in the name of General Nicholas Herkimer welcome you here to-day.

To our dear and honored president general we turn first with loyal, loving hearts. It is hard to express what her coming means to us, for we keenly appreciate the value of her time and the effort she has made to be here. The whole of this great United States claim her, but the Mohawk Valley has adopted her as its very own, and she has "come home" to give to our dedicatory ceremonies their crowning inspiration.

To these other distinguished members of our National Board we extend our warmest, kindest greeting.

To the one who, by his magnificent generosity, has made this day possible, we owe our boundless gratitude. He needs no words of welcome from our lips, for Herkimer and Warner Miller are synonyms and wherever he goes or whatever he does, he belongs to us, an honor which any place might be proud to claim. All honor to him and to his gifted son, Burr C. Miller, whose artistic skill has achieved such glorious results. He has made his name and his fame immortal and you will better appreciate this when it is known that for this statue which we are about to unveil he received honorable mention in the Paris salon of 1907, this being the only award to any foreign sculptor.

To the Daughters who have gathered here from all over our great state and to the friends who have honored us with their presence, we tender our heartiest welcome.

And now we wish especially to welcome the children. They are the foundation on which we build and it is to them we look for the perpetuation of our work after we are gone.



The Hon. Warner Miller was the next speaker and this announcement was received with cheers, led by Aaron Helmer Post, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. When he had finished speaking, the sculptor, Burr C. Miller, pulled a cord which released the draperies of flags which enfolded the statue and for the first time it was exposed to the gaze of an admiring public. It was immediately surrounded by the members of the Germania Maennerchor and a beautiful floral wreath was placed at its base by Richard Lohrman, president of the German American Alliance of Herkimer County and of the state of New York. "We as German Americans," he said, "can not refrain from loving our old fatherland, but we assure you that any time we are willing, like our hero of the battle of Oriskany, to sacrifice our lives for the noble country, our new fatherland."

Mayor Witherstine responded to Senator Miller, accepting the statue, and his address contained much of historic interest and inspiring thought. A few paragraphs are here quoted:

General Herkimer owned large tracts of land here in the Mohawk Valley, and on the adjoining hills. His father John Jost Herkimer was one of the Burnetsfield patentees, and was the owner of lot number 36 in the patent. He also owned a large tract of land in the Fall Hill and other patents which were conveyed to him by his father in 1760. In January, 1758, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and served in Captain Wm. Wormwood's company of the Schenectady regiment in the French and Indian war. Later on he was placed in command of Fort Herkimer, which he bravely defended against the attack of the French and Indians in 1758. His good judgment, integrity and bravery were recognized and appreciated not only by his neighbors and friends, but also by the colonial authorities, for on the 5th day of September, 1776, he was commissioned a brigadier general in the American army, and served his country faithfully until his death. At the commencement of the Revolution he lived in the Canajoharie district where he enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors who made him their representative in the county committee of safety. He was also chairman of the Tryon county committee of safety in the summer of 1775. He was a man who kept close track of the political affairs of the country, and he early advocated the independence of the colonies from the mother country.

He fought in the battle of Oriskany, and was severely wounded in the early part of the contest, one of his legs having been shattered by a rifle ball from the enemy. His officers desired to take him from

the field, but did he go? He would have been amply justified in so doing, for the bone of one of his legs was shattered beyond recovery, and he must have been suffering severe pain, but all this was forgotten in his intense anxiety for the safety of his soldiers, and the outcome of the battle. General Herkimer leave the field while the contest was on? No, never, not he. He sat by a stump with the bullets flying all about him, with his pipe in his mouth, giving orders to his officers for a thorough organization of his forces, and so well were they posted, that the savage enemy were finally driven from the field and the name of Herkimer will always be remembered and revered by every American citizen as long as this great country of ours stands.

Mayor Witherstine paid a glowing tribute to the "mothers of the Revolution," and urged that they, too, be duly appreciated and honored.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general, Daughters of the American Revolution, being very original and interesting, held her audience from the beginning. In introducing Mrs. McLean, Mrs. F. W. Christman said: "This afternoon I am going to take the liberty of introducing not the president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but rather the adopted daughter of the Mohawk Valley, Mrs. Donald McLean."

Mrs. McLean said in part:

All the Daughters of the American Revolution here present are equally dear to the—I was going to say, president general, but will use the corrected name, the adopted daughter.

I am happy to be with you. How happy and how glad I am to come home.

In listening to the recent welcome given you by Senator Warner Miller, I am a little jealous for our Empire city. He belongs a little to the city and a little to the state, so you can not claim him all for yourself.

Repeating the words of your worthy president, I think little has been done to commemorate the faithfulness and suffering of the mothers of the American Revolution. We wish men to build upon the strong arm of women for posterity the foundation of womanly virtue and noble manhood. We could ask no higher title. We demand no nobler life.

In referring to the statue, Mrs. McLean said:

"Rest there at last then great figure, vibrating with that which brought victory from defeat. Remain there, living as you did on that famous day, against the trees at the battle of Oriskany. Remain there, im-

movable and immortal figure. The soft green leaves flicker over it, and the soft rays of sunlight shine down upon him, the cold snows of winter will cover him with a soft sheet of never ending love, from which he shall rise each and every spring time to dignify once more his people of Herkimer.

The Beethoven Quartet then rendered a pleasing selection and was obliged to respond to an encore. Then followed a poem on "Oriskany," which was the composition of the reader, Mrs. M. O. Wood. Space permits us to give only the closing lines:

"And brave Herkimer, the hero,  
Spite of wounds and feeble forces,  
Won the victory, saved the valley,  
And the nation by this battle!  
Many years of peace and plenty  
Have enriched our Mohawk Valley;  
All its quietness has vanished;  
Life, and thrift, and commerce flourish.  
Vanished are the dusky forests  
Bordering the winding river;  
Vanished too the rude log cabins,  
Fort, and signs of stern encounter.  
Rank and file those patriot soldiers  
Have been gathered to their fathers,  
But their memory is deathless!  
Here to-day with warm thanksgiving  
For the service that he rendered.  
To the honor and the glory  
Of our valley's bold defender,  
Is unveiled this stately statue!  
Grateful to its generous donor!  
And the son whose genius formed it!  
May the light of many seasons,  
Full of cheer, and joy, and progress,  
Shine upon it, and the village  
To whose loyal care 'tis given!"

The afternoon exercises were concluded by Rev. Mr. Jepson pronouncing the benediction. Among the prominent visitors who occupied seats on the platform were: Mrs. Terry, vice-president general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, from New York; Mrs. Bowron, assistant historian general; Mr. Douglass Robinson, brother-

in-law of President Roosevelt. Mrs. Robinson, who was unable to be present, sent written regrets. Telegrams of congratulation were received from the National German Alliance, of Philadelphia, and from Mrs. Nellis M. Rich, state director of Children of the American Revolution, and many others.

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The following from Mrs. H. G. Munger, state-vice regent, shows how the project originated and was carried to fruition.

About four years ago, one of Herkimer's distinguished citizens, ex-Senator Warner Miller offered to present to the village a bronze statue of General Herkimer if the chapter which bears the name of this great general would provide a pedestal. The offer was too good for any loyal patriotic society to refuse, and the Daughters set to work at once to secure the wherewithal to purchase a pedestal. Subscriptions were solicited; a concert was given, at which Miss Amy Murray assisted; bake sales, informal thimble and card parties added a few dollars to the growing fund. The largest amount, however, was raised at a fair which was held in February, 1905. At this time \$773 were realized. The people of the village were very generous in their patronage and assistance. Ladies from the different churches served supper every evening of the fair, and gave the proceeds to the Daughters. The fair was much like any large bazaar, with one exception—the absence of anything suggesting lottery. No numbers were sold on anything, so that when the fair was over and the \$773 turned into the treasury, the Daughters had the satisfaction of knowing that every penny was fairly earned. The money raised was invested at five percent. and in the two years which elapsed before the statue was ready for a pedestal, the original was increased by interest.

The next step was to decide upon the style of pedestal. The suggestion that a boulder be used for this purpose met the approval of the chapter and of the sculptor, Mr. Burr C. Miller, Senator Miller's son. Mr. Miller himself volunteered to find a boulder which would be suitable for his statue and he spent considerable time examining the boulders for miles around

Herkimer, until, at length, the right one was found. It was of pink granite, ten feet long, five feet wide, and weighed twenty-eight tons. Fortunately it was only about five hundred feet from the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad, a short distance south of Remsen. A special train was hired for the purpose of conveying it to Herkimer, a distance of twenty-eight miles. A place was chosen for it at the entrance of Myers Park and three weeks after the work of removing it under the direction of Mr. Guy Miller had begun it rested in place ready for the statue.

The statue designed by Mr. Burr Miller was made in France and received the honor of a place at the Paris Salon in 1907. It is of bronze, heroic size, and represents General Herkimer after he had been wounded at the battle of Oriskany, in the act of issuing some command to his men. It is impossible to give a satisfactory description of the statue. One must see it to really catch the life and fire which find expression in the bronze.

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Mrs. H. M. Meriwether, regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, sends the following original advice to "all Daughters:" "I have seven new subscribers for the magazine this week and I wish to be quoted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE as advising all 'Daughters' to buy two pounds less of Huyler's chocolates or go one less time to the theater this year and use that dollar for a subscription to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for if they will read the accounts of the National Board meetings and the reports of the chapters, they will be better prepared as officers or members."

Mrs. S. M. Dean, regent of Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, writes the following encouraging words: "I do enjoy the magazine, and must congratulate you on entire management. Each month's contents are good, and readable. The reports from some of the small (in numbers only) chapters in the east have greatly inspired us to further endeavor."

## SPALDING HOUSE, HOME OF MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER, LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

Molly Varnum Chapter was founded in 1894 by Mrs. Fred-  
eric T. Greenhalge, and was named for the wife of Major  
General Joseph Bradley Varnum. It now has a membership  
of two hundred and twenty-five, and has done much in the pa-  
triotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.  
Its latest accomplishment is the purchase and restoration of the  
old Spalding House.

The present regent of the chapter, Mrs. Ellen Straw Thomp-  
son, has labored long and ungrudgingly in this great achieve-  
ment which is of national importance as well as of local in-  
terest. She is descended from a long line of patriots, and her  
love of country and its historic relics is deep in the blood.  
Among Mrs. Thompson's ancestors are Peter Woodbury, ser-  
geant at Lexington Alarm; Captain John Currier of a minute  
company from Amesbury; Daniel Webster and his son, Na-  
thaniel, at the Lexington Alarm; David Blaisdell who served  
on the committee of safety and in the militia, and several  
others. Many of the details of this article are taken from a  
fine account of the Spalding House by Mrs. Thompson that  
appeared in the October number of the *New England Maga-  
zine*.

In 1653, the Rev. John Eliot, agent and trustee for the In-  
dians, received a grant of land situated between Pawtucket  
Falls and the Concord river—known as the Great Neck—to “be  
appropriated for the sole and exclusive use of the tribe inhabit-  
ing thereabouts.” This Indian tribe had been converted by  
Eliot, and was known as the Pawtucket, and later as the  
Wamesit, or Praying Indians. The Spalding House stands  
on land once a part of the “Wamesit grant,” and the nearby  
Pawtucket and Wannalancit streets serve to link the present  
day with the first owners and their chief. An exhaustive  
search through the old deeds, made by a former historian of  
the Molly Varnum Chapter, shows that this house, built about

1761 by one Robert Hildreth, had been the property of four different soldiers of the American Revolution, Andrew Fletcher, Joseph Tyler, Captain John Ford, and Moses Davis. The last was known as an inn-holder and to his ownership doubtless were due many of the treasures unearthed during the restoration.

From Moses Davis the estate passed in 1790 into the hands of Joel Spalding, who also served in the Revolution, and was the son of Col. Simeon Spalding. Jonathan, the son of Joel, brought a young bride to this home in 1819, and seven years later, quiet Chelmsford, including the "Wamesit grant," became a part of Lowell and the atmosphere of city life crept in, but the old house stood aloof from the world, sheltering the third and last of the family, Dr. Joel Spalding (son of Jonathan and grandson of Joel the first) who, with his sister, lived there many years. After their death, the house faced a dubious future with probable dissolution, but a kind fate preserved it until to-day, more than a century since its purchase by Joel Spalding the first, it stands as a "memento of the Wamesit grant; a link between the present and the old tavern days, its fireplaces, buried so many years under laths and plaster, once more send their cheery light; as a monument to the services of five brave old soldiers, and as a memorial of the gratitude and love of the friends and patients of Dr. Joel Spalding, and of the regard and esteem of his brother Masons," of which order he was a distinguished member.

At great effort and expense, the old house was restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. Partitions were torn down and many curious things unearthed. It was formally opened to the public on the eighteenth of December, 1906. The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, was present and made an eloquent address. The association of Free Masons of Lowell which subscribed generously toward the restoration and preservation of the house, was represented on the program by Mr. C. C. Hutchinson. The room on the right of the front hall has been set aside as a Spalding memorial room. Over the mantel will be placed a bronze tablet

bearing the following inscription: "This room is dedicated to the memory of Brother Joel Spalding, M. D., by the Free Masons of Lowell." The original paper remains on the walls of this room, and the Windsor chair which stands by the fireplace also belonged to the House.

The Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country have preserved many historic houses, some of which have sheltered Washington, Lafayette, or other distinguished men. Others mark the scenes of memorable events, but this place is entered on the old Middlesex county records for many years in deed after deed as part of the Wamesit grant, thus pointing like an index finger to a just and generous act of the white man toward the Indian.

"I know the house wherein my soul shall dwell,  
My soul hath built it."

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## THE NATCHEZ TRACE

Elizabeth Howard Jones

For every American versed even slightly in the history of his country, there is a glamour of romance and mystery clinging to the name, "Natchez," and it is a pleasure to have a Mississippi author interpret this feeling so sympathetically as when Mr. Dickson writes, "Natchez, intrenched like a feudal chatelaine upon her tawny bluff, guards the western borders of Mississippi with her miles and miles of level acres crouching behind their thin and winding levees like a line of battle front watching every movement of the foe."

"From the summit of her citadel, she gazes upon the greatest river in all the world—the treacherous river, licking at her feet, undermining her ramparts, and bringing its commerce to her gates." The river lies there "crawling and smiling, equally ready to fondle or to destroy—a yellow monster full of strange contortions—with eddies swift and strong, floating the wreckage of a continent on to the sea. For many generations these



Natchez hills have nurtured a chivalrous race of gentlemen, whose whitened plantations meet the water on either side, and whose stately mansions have no doors that shut upon a stranger."

But from this bit of Paradise to the East is a far, far cry—an interminable distance once, long ago, through a well-nigh impenetrable forest, over bridgeless rivers, and forbidding mountain ridges; with only an Indian trail for guidance, a hostile wall of forest on either side, infested with painted braves, and less strange, but far more dreaded, robbers. A journey to be feared, perhaps, and taken only in dire necessity. However, for the pioneers, there was but one other way, the devious, tedious way of river travel.

The Mississippi, Ohio and the Cumberland or the Tennessee then formed the only other highway to the East from the isolated settlements of the Natchez district.

Realizing that adequate roads are essential to the development of any region, one of the first concerns of the territorial authorities was to open up overland routes of travel to the older settlements of the United States in the East and to New Orleans in the South—an urgent military necessity in those troublous times, as well as a convenience and economic good, and means of attracting new settlers.

The earliest and most famous of the public highways was the Natchez trace. Undoubtedly it was once an old Indian trail and interesting is the history of its development into one of the world's great thoroughfares. For great it is, and great is any factor that has played so important a part in the settlement and development of this section. Down its lonely length passed a steady stream of travelers—often men of means—journeying to the South in search of wealth and rich investments—often the poorest of pioneers, rich only in sturdy strength and high determination to wrest a homestead from the wilderness. While up the road plodded traders, supercargoes, boatmen, banded together in companies for mutual cheer and safety, returning to homes perhaps a thousand miles away after

a trading expedition to New Orleans, and carrying with them the proceeds of their sales packed on mules and horses.

Of course, bandits haunted the trail. How else could bandits live but near where travelers pass with their treasure and other fruits of labor? Consequently the Mason and Murel gangs gave theme to song and story for years after such strenuous days had vanished with the coming of the iron horse.

In the early days of French and Spanish occupation, travelers needs must depend upon the river or the Indian trail and face that ever-present danger of battle, murder and sudden death; but with the evacuation of the Natchez district by the Spaniards and the occupation by the United States came a change. The energetic spirit of America immediately prompted negotiations with the Indians to obtain their consent to the opening of public roads and mail routes from the Natchez district to the frontier settlements of Tennessee and Georgia.

All the vast region extending north and east of the Natchez district nearly 500 miles to the distant white settlements on the Cumberland river, Tennessee, and those on the Oconee, in Georgia, was undisputed Indian territory, with the single exception of the limited area on the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, to which the Indian title had been extinguished by France and England in former years. The Natchez district was remote and difficult of access. Intercourse with the United States was by the laborous ascent of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to the Kentucky and Tennessee settlements, or else over the lonely Indian trace which led through the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, for 500 miles to the Cumberland river.

In pursuance of these plans the treaty of Chickasaw Bluff was concluded October 24, 1801, whereby the Chickasaws conceded to the United States the right "to lay out, open, and make convenient wagon road through their land, between the settlements of Mero district in the state of Tennessee and those of Natchez in the Mississippi territory \* \* \* and the same shall be a highroad for the citizens of the

United States and the Chickasaws." Also the treaty of Fort Adams, concluded December 17, 1801, with the Choctaws, whereby the nation consented "that a durable and convenient wagon road may be explored, marked, opened and made through their lands; to commence at the northern extremity of the settlements of the Mississippi territory, and to be extended from them until it shall strike the lands claimed by the Chickasaw nation; and the same shall be and continue forever a highway for the citizens of the United States and the Choctaws."

In November, 1801, Gen. Wilkinson asked the assembly through Gov. Claiborne immediately to appoint commissioners to mark a way for permanent highway from Grindstone Fork by way of Fort Adams to the line of demarkations, whereupon he would build the road, as it was needed "for free communication to sea for succor, or retreat in case of exigency."

The road from the national boundary to Natchez was laid out in 1802.

April 21, 1806, congress appropriated the sum of \$6,000 for the purpose of opening the road through the Indian country, in conformity to the above treaties.

In 1815, a committee appointed to investigate the expediency of repairing and keeping in repair the road from Natchez to Nashville reported in favor of an appropriation for that purpose, stating that the subject was then universally interesting "from the efforts of the enemy to seize upon the emporium of an immense country, as well as other positions in the same quarter, of less, though great importance to the United States. So long as the war continues, New Orleans and the other adjacent parts will be liable to invasion, and will, of course, require no inconsiderable force for their defense. During such a state of things it is highly desirable, indeed necessary, that good roads should facilitate the transmission of intelligence, as well as the march of troops and the transmission of supplies, when a passage by water may be too tardy or wholly impracticable."

An appropriation bill was passed in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

It may prove interesting to read just where the old road lay. Crossing the Tennessee river a few miles below Mussel Shoals, at Colbert's Ferry, the Natchez Trace pursued a south-westerly course through the country of the Chickasaws and the Choctaws, to Grindstone Ford on Bayou Pierre; thence ran south and west to Natchez; south of Natchez it followed the general trend of the river and eventually connected with the various roads leading to New Orleans.

At Nashville, Tenn., this old national road connected with the public highway, which ran east to Pittsburg, Pa., via Lexington, Chillicothe and Zanesville. Under the treaties the Indians expressly reserved the right to establish public houses of entertainment along this route, as well as the control of the numerous ferries. The station which sprang up along the route between Natchez and Nashville, and the distances (miles) separating each station from the other, were as follows: Washington, 6; Selsertown, 5; Union Town, 8; Huntley (later Greenville), 8; Port Gibson, 25; Grindstone Ford, 8; M'Raven's Indian line, 18; Brashears, 40; Norton's, 12; Leffloss, 34; Folsom's, Pigeon's Roost, 30; Choctaw Line, 34; Chotas, 30; Indian Agents, 10; Jas. Colberts, 10; Old Factor's, 26; Jas. Brown's, 17; Bear Creek, 33; Levi Colbert's, Buzzard Roost, 5; Geo. Colbert's, Tennessee River, 7; Toscomby's, 16; Factor's Sons, 16; Indian Line, 20; Dobbins, 5; Stanfield's, Key Spring, 10; Duck River, 8; Smith's, 8; Boon's, 10; Franklin, 8; McDonald's, 6; Nashville, 12. The total distance to Nashville was 501 miles and the distance to Pittsburg was 1,013.

Does not the thought of these old times and old places compel the wish to preserve and mark the outline of this national road made famous by the passing of noble wayfarers? Should we not consider the admonition of Moses, to "Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generation; ask thy father and he will show thee; thy elders and they will tell thee." And of Solomon to "Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set?"

## FLAG DAY IN GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Nathaniel Greene Chapter, D. A. R., the First to Observe  
the Day

Mary Montague White

The June meeting of Nathaniel Greene Chapter was both interesting and unique, being the first observance of Flag day, so far as we know in the state.

Although this day is not generally observed in South Carolina, it is a well known fact that on June 14, 1777, congress adopted the stars and stripes as our national colors and in commemoration of this and in order to increase love and respect for the flag, the Sons of the Revolution have set aside the day as "Flag day." It may be of interest to some of the other chapters in the state to know how we observed the day. When we began to study the subject we had no idea of our ignorance concerning the evolution of our flag from the day when Washington unfurled the colonial flag at Cambridge to Old Glory of the present time. At successive periods of our history we have carried at the head of our armies and floated from our battleships the pine tree, the rattlesnake, first union, our liberty, Old Glory, Stars and Bars and the flag of to-day.

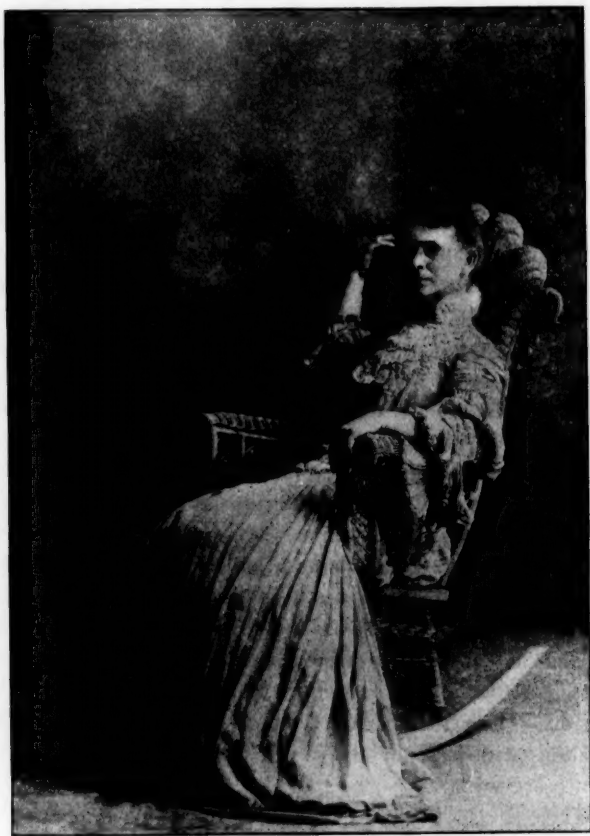
The chapter was entertained by Miss Gilreath, whose home was most beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. The national colors were carried out in the floral decorations with larkspur and sweet peas, and flags were in evidence everywhere.

The exercises began by the chapter repeating in concert, the following verse:

"For every star in its field of blue,  
For every stripe of stainless hue,  
Ten thousand of the tried and true  
Have laid them down and died,"

after which, as the roll was called, each member presented to

the hostess a flag, giving its history in prose or poetry. The flags were varied and handsome, many presenting the flags of their native states and others those of foreign countries.



*Mrs. Flora Putnam Dill,*

*Nathaniel Green Chapter.*

A notable flag of the collection was one exhibited by Mrs. Mary Montague White. This flag had seen service in many battles, having been presented by Mrs. White to her husband's

company, the McCalla Rifles, in 1860, and carried by them through the four years of war. Mrs. White contributed further to the pleasure of the day by giving a most interesting history of Old Glory.

### Birth of "Old Glory"

"Old Glory" was born on the 15th of June, 1777, on which day congress patriotically resolved that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, the union be represented by thirteen stars, white in a blue field. It has never been known to what influence we were indebted for the selection of stars and stripes in our flag. Some have thought that the stripes were of Dutch origin, for they occur in Dutch armorial bearings, while others suspect that these were introduced as a compliment to Washington on whose coat-of-arms both stripes and stars appear. Certainly he had much to do with designing the first stars and stripes. He, assisted by a committee appointed by congress, directed the preparation of the first design, calling on Mrs. Elizabeth Ross to help. They gave her a rough draught, in which the stars were six pointed. She proved that five pointed ones would look better and her suggestion was adopted.

The flag of 1777 differed from that of to-day only in that it had but thirteen stars in the field, which were arranged in the form of a circle. The blue field it is believed was taken from the banner of the Scotch Covenanters, to signify the league and covenant of the United States against oppression, and symbolizing vigilance, perseverance and justice. Another historian, Stephens, says: "The stripes come from six sections of the shield, which formed part of the original device of a seal proposed for the United States. These six sections of the escutcheon were intended to designate the six European countries from which the United States had been chiefly peopled, viz: England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and Holland.

"In drawing these six sections on the shield figure, seven spaces of the original color were of course left, which gave the whole appearance of thirteen bars, or stripes."

Probably no colors were carried by the staunch old patriots at Lexington, but it was not long before they adopted a flag with the arms of Connecticut bearing a Latin motto which translated meant, "He who transplanted still sustains." Tradition has it that at the battle of Bunker Hill a large, red flag was displayed with the defiant taunt, "Come if you dare." The "Grand Union Flag" was hoisted January 2, 1776. Its field was composed of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrews, as known on the British banner, but the flag was made up of thirteen stripes alternately red and white. This flag was raised over the American camp at Cambridge and was greeted with a salute of thirteen guns. It was probably displayed in the city hall park, Boston, July 9, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was read in the presence of General Washington.

The two flags most used in colonial days were of the pine tree and rattlesnake pattern. The tree flag was pure white with a pine tree, or what looked more like a fir or spruce, in the center and under it was written "An Appeal to Heaven." The pine tree was taken from the flag of Massachusetts and the motto added to it. More famous was the rattlesnake flag which originated with Franklin twenty years before the Revolution, when he was editor of the Philadelphia Gazette. In an earnest appeal for a union of the colonies against the attacks of the French, he showed a wood-cut representing a snake separated into parts, each part marked with the initials of one of the colonies and underneath the motto "Unite or Die." On February 9, 1776, Colonel Gadsden presented to congress "an elegant standard such as is to be used by the commander-in-chief of the American navy." It was bright yellow, the center bearing the lively representation of a rattlesnake coiled, ready to strike, the motto beneath was: "Don't tread on me." Congress adopted the design which was afterwards varied. The first independence flag displayed in South Carolina was at the taking of Fort Johnson on James Island, September 13, 1775. It was blue with a white crescent in one corner; the word "Liberty" was written through the center. This was the South Carolina flag and under this banner her soldiers were ever



ready to fight for their liberty against any force Great Britain might send against them. This was the flag rescued by Jasper, June 28, 1776. Although one of the youngest of nations our flag is among the oldest. The flag of Great Britain, as it now appears, was adopted in 1801; that of Spain in 1875, while the tri-colors of France took form in 1894. Portugal did not adopt its present flag until 1830; Italy in 1848, and the German empire in 1871. Our banner has been through more battles and has waved over more victories on land and on sea than any other flag in the world. No European flag has had so many die in its defense. More than a million men have laid down their lives that "Old Glory" should float aloft, and millions more stand ready to-day to rush to its defense against assault from any and every quarter. Every color, every thread, every form of star or beam of light in "Old Glory" means liberty. Red means love, divine love. It tells us of the blood of our forefathers, shed for us, for our rights and our liberty. It is the language of bravery, the emblem of war. It denotes daring and defiance. White denotes truth and hope. It is the language of purity and emblem of peace. Blue means loyalty, sincerity, justice. Its choice is based on the fifteenth chapter of Numbers and thirty-eighth verse.

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## ORATORS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**Miss Susie Gentry, Vice State Regent, Tennessee**

Time, the artificer, makes men, as well as things, for their day and use.

The Revolution was the evolution of an idea—one inherent in all humanity—Liberty!

First, was the thought of a home, the most sacred and best of man's sanctuaries. These pioneer Colonists, fleeing from religious persecution, debt and poverty, often came to an untrodden wilderness of limitless forest and plain, to form a local habitation and a name.

After the establishment of the home, education and its application followed, through the teaching and oratory of the pulpit to the white man and Indian. Next in order was self-government. The Revolutionary period was productive not only of the general and soldier, but the statesman and orator, who set forth the "grievances of the people" in most glowing and convincing terms. The term "orator" has two specific meanings—in common language, one who delivers an oration, a public speaker; and technically, one who prays for relief, a petitioner. The orators of the Revolutionary period were both in one. The true orator is the poet of the practical. He must be an enthusiast; he must be sincere; he must be fearless, and as simple as a child; he must be warm and earnest, able to play upon the emotions, as a skillful musician his instrument that responds to his every touch, be it ever so light and delicate. So shall his words descend upon the people like cloven tongues of fire, inspiring, sanctifying, beautifying and convincing; for an orator's words are designed for immediate effect.

When the "Stamp Act" was repealed, March 18, 1766, Jonathan Mayhew delivered a thrilling speech, known as "A Patriot's Thanksgiving," in which he said: "The repeal, the repeal has restored things to order. The course of justice is no longer obstructed. All lovers of liberty have reason to rejoice. Blessed revolution! How great are our obligations to the Supreme Governor of the world!"

Even the conservatives, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, take of the promethean fire of patriotism; it is seen in Franklin's writings, in Washington's "Farewell Address"—his masterpiece of prophetic admonition, delivered in the style and diction of a gifted orator. A long and faithful career of usefulness, and the very human touch he had gained as a soldier and general, particularly during that terrible year of 1777, developed the hitherto unknown gift.

Of the men who composed the Second Colonial and First Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, William Pitt said in his speech to the House of Lords: "History has always been my favorite study, and in

the celebrated writings of antiquity I have often admired the patriotism of Greece and Rome, but, my lords, I must avow that in the master states of the world I know not a people or senate who can stand in preference to the delegates of America assembled in general congress at Philadelphia."

Samuel Adams was one of the foremost orators and patriots of America, and was of Massachusetts' famous bouquet—James Otis, Joseph Warren, Josiah Quincy, John and John Quincy Adams—and left his work on the history of America as a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

James Otis, next in chronological order, was a bold commanding orator, and the first to speak against the taxing of the colonies. He was called "the silver-tongued orator" and "a flame of fire." His death was as unusual as his gift—he was killed by a stroke of lightning May, 1772.

Joseph Warren and Josiah Quincy were both men of great talents and power, Warren was elected twice to deliver the oration in commemoration of the massacre of the fifth of March; he rendered efficient service by both his writings and addresses; and was distinguished as a physician, especially in the treatment of smallpox. He was killed while fighting as a volunteer at Bunker Hill.

Josiah Quincy's powers as an orator were of a very high order. It is sad to think that he died the very day he reached his native land, after a voyage to Europe in the interest of the colonies. One does not wonder that John Adams possessed influence, when in voting for the Declaration of Independence he exclaimed: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my heart and hand to this vote;" nor that the son of such a father was called "The Old Man Eloquent," and the "Champion of the Rights of Petition," who thought "no man's vote lost which is cast for the right."

John Adams is the one man who remembered liberty and the people, for when he died July 4, 1826, his last words were, "It is the glorious Fourth of July! God bless it—God bless you all!"

From this cursory glance of the orators of Massachusetts,

we can well understand how, like the "alabaster box" of old, the perfume of their noble deeds for the cause of right still lingers.

Alexander Hamilton was an orator that accomplished much for the colonies with his forceful, facile and brilliant pen, as did Madison and Jay, in the "Federalist." Patrick Henry, **the red feather, of the Revolutionary period**, as is E. W. Carmack of to-day—is by the South regarded the Magna Stella of that marvellous galaxy of stars. It is probable that his oratory was not as much a product of nature as was thought at the time when it was so effective. It was somewhat an inheritance, as he was the great-nephew of the Scotch historian Robertson, and the nephew of William Winston who was regarded as an eloquent speaker in his day.

Patrick, after six weeks study of law, we are told, commenced the practice of law (having the incumbrance of a family and poverty) and with what success, all the world knows. It was in the celebrated "Parson's case" that he won his spurs, and the epithet of "the orator of Nature;" also his election to the House of Burgesses, of Virginia. Nine years after he made his famous speech in which he told George III he might profit by the examples of Ceasar and Charles I, he delivered his greatest effort of oratory—in which he said, "I know not what course others may take, but give me liberty, or give me death!"

Thomas Jefferson was the father of that instrument, the Declaration of Independence—that gives us "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," in so far, as we trespass not on the moral and civil rights of our neighbor—and was persuasive and eloquent, as well as an acute politician. He was the acknowledged head of his party; and his work was of the uttermost importance to both the colonies and states. No one politician and orator has left a more indelible impression upon succeeding generations than he.

Thomas Paine also did his quota as an orator and writer; and great were the results accomplished by his "Common Sense" and the first "Crisis." Paine was not only a writer and

orator, but a soldier. Under Gen. Nathaniel Green he rendered such efficient and valuable service that he was called the "hero of Fort Mifflin." Although he was an Englishman, who came to America and espoused the cause of the Continentals, the English nation are glad to own him. William Cobbett (the English statesman) says "whoever wrote the Declaration, Paine was its author."

Paine was one of the most noted orators, if we remember that an "orator is one who prays for relief—a petitioner," whether it be *viva voce* or with the pen. We wish it were possible in the time allotted to us to give extracts from the speeches and writings of these orators of the Revolution. How grateful we should be, and what a debt of gratitude we owe each of them, for their labors that have long since received the encomium from God and man—"well done, thou good and faithful servant."

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### THE FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY

The flag of our country, how proudly it waves

In the darkness of night, in the light of the sun,

In silence it watches our patriots' graves,

In splendor it tells of their victories won!

It waves, as it waved in the brave days of old,

An emblem of glory, of hope, and of life:

A pledge to the world in each star and each fold

Of a love that endures through all danger and strife,

Of a love that is deep as the sea 'neath its blue;

Of a love that is pure as the light of each star:

O, flag of our country, the brave and the true

Await thee, and greet thee, and bless thee afar!

The flag of our country, the flag of the free,

The hope of the weary, the joy of the sad,

May our eyes at the last, still thy bright promise see

That each slave shall know thee, arise and be glad!

The flag of our country, the flag of our love,  
Our hearts are aflame with thy red, white and blue;  
May thy glory increase while thy stars shine above,  
To thy promise and pledge may the children be true.

O, the red, white and blue! O, the flag of the free!  
Sweet liberty calls to the nations afar,  
Thy glory illumines the land and the sea,  
O, flag of our country, earth's beautiful star!

—METTA THOMPSON.

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In connection with Pennsylvania day at the Jamestown exposition the following extract from Miner's "History of Wyoming Valley" is of interest:

"At a town meeting in Westmoreland [now Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania] it was voted:

"That whereas the parish of Dresden in the State of Virginia have contributed and sent one hundred and eighty dollars to the distressed inhabitants of this town that the selectmen of this town be directed to distribute said money to those they shall judge the most necessitated and report to the town at some future meeting, voted:—

"That Col. Nathan Dennison return the thanks of this town to the parish of Dresden in the State of Virginia for their charitable disposition in sending one hundred and eighty dollars to the distressed inhabitants of this town."

The distress was caused by the massacre of Wyoming.

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Francis Shaw Chapter, Anamosa, Iowa, Mrs. Charlotte Page Hartman, regent, has issued one of the most artistic year books that has come to our attention. The cover is done in colonial "buff and blue," a handsome Daughters of the American Revolution monogram on the front. The program is varied, mingling historical studies with social events and business interests and seems particularly rich in musical selections. Well selected quotations are found on each page.

## REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

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This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the Editor of this magazine.

### REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS IN ADAMS, NEW YORK.

The Deborah Champion Chapter observed Memorial day in Adams by gathering at Elmwood cemetery to mark the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, Jonathan Lamson.

Jonathan Lamson was born in 1753. He served five years in the Revolutionary army under two enlistments from the commonwealth of Massachusetts. At the close of the war he received honorable discharge, signed by General Washington. Subsequently he located in Vermont. In 1804 he emigrated to the state of New York, where he had previously built a log house and cleared a small plot of land in the dense wilderness, about three miles east of Pierrepont Manor. He brought household goods and family with an ox team and one horse, making their way up the Mohawk valley to Rome, then through the wilderness to the spot where they were to make their home.

His family consisted of wife and eleven children. Three years later he died and was buried in what was afterwards called the Lyman burying ground. After remaining 100 years undisturbed his remains were removed to Elmwood cemetery, where they are now decorated with the proper marker, emblematic of Revolutionary service.

This year the names of Revolutionary soldiers on whose graves markers have been placed by Deborah Champion Chapter are David Taylor, Rodman; John Russell, Rodman; Ebenezer Phillips, North Adams; Ralph Mack, North Adams; Jonathan Lamson, Adams.—Mrs. O. D. GREENE, JR., *Historian*.

### TWO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

SAMUEL TAYLOR was the son of James Taylor and Hannah Williams, of Pennsylvania. He was born about 1745, near Philadelphia.

Before the Revolution he fought in the Indian wars in his native state, and family tradition says that he was a captain before he was twenty-one. During the Revolution he served in South Carolina under Generals Sumter and Pickens. He was a captain in Colonel Mahan's

regiment, Light Dragoons, in South Carolina state troops. He was a major in the Sixth South Carolina Regiment. "Landrum's History of Upper South Carolina" mentions a skirmish on Little river, twenty miles from Ninety-six, in which Dunlap, the Tory, was killed and Major Taylor received a wound which cost him his leg. He was so obnoxious to the Tories that a price was set on his head and if he had been captured he would have been instantly killed.

After the war he was given bounty lands in recognition of his services. These lands were near Pendleton and lay on the Seneca and Keowee rivers. The dates of these grants are from 1784 to 1790. These lands joined those of General Pickens, his old friend and commander.

Major Taylor married a Mrs. Hudgins, who was Eleanor Cannon, daughter of William and Nancy Cannon, of Charleston.

He died in 1798 and was buried in his garden and his wife lies beside him. He has many descendants, worthy citizens filling important positions in South Carolina and other states.

GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON was born in 1741, in Augusta county, Virginia, on Middle river, five and a half miles from Staunton. He was the son of John and Jane Anderson, who emigrated from Ireland in 1740.

Robert Anderson was married November 4, 1765, to Ann Thompson, of Augusta county, Virginia. They moved to South Carolina before the Revolution and settled in Abbeville District, near Andrew Pickens, his chosen friend and chief. He joined the army under Pickens in November, 1775, at Ninety-six, and won great reputation as a partisan leader. He was in many battles and skirmishes, notably the attack upon Stone and again upon Boyd's band of Tories. His troops fought on the front line at the battle of Cowpens. He did valiant service at the battle of Eutaw Springs. In 1782 he went with General Pickens up into Oconee county to chastise the Indians and burned thirteen towns.

After the war he settled on the Seneca river just across from his old friend and comrade, General Pickens; he was granted four hundred and sixty acres of bounty lands and his whole estate numbered twenty-one hundred acres.

He was sent to the legislature from Pendleton district and he was one of the state presidential electors for Thomas Jefferson.

He had four daughters and one son. After the death of his wife he was married the second time to Mrs. Samuel Maverick, widow of a prominent merchant of Charleston. This marriage occurred about 1790. She died in 1803 and he was married the third time to Mrs. Jane Harris Reese, widow of Dr. Thomas Reese, the first pastor of the Old Stone Church. He was made a brigadier general of state militia toward the close of his life.

He and General Pickens were among the founders of the Old Stone Church and as elders guided and ruled the church with wisdom and



Christian kindness. He died in 1813, after a life of noble deeds, gallant services in the war and a wise and just administration of public affairs, both civil and ecclesiastical.—Mrs. P. H. MELL, *Andrew Pickens Chapter*.

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Names of Revolutionary Soldiers inscribed on the Tablet at  
Winsted, Connecticut.

Stephen Wade,  
Wait Loomis,  
John Dare,  
Moses Hatch,  
Nathaniel Hoyt,  
Oliver Coe,  
Solomon Wheadon,  
Robert McEwen,  
Ichabod Loomis,  
Josiah Everett,  
Samuel Hurlbut,  
Ozias Brownson,  
Epaphras Loomis,  
Richard Coit,  
Roswell Grant,  
Gedeliah Chase,  
Joel Roberts,  
Eliphaz Sloorel,  
Thomas Spencer,  
Daniel H. Cone,  
Silliman Hubbell,  
Elijah Blake 2d,

Timothy Benedict,  
Abram Andrews,  
Daniel Andrews,  
Phineas Griswold,  
Reuben Tucker,  
John Church,  
Jonathan Coe,  
Joseph Holmes,  
Smasar Malloy,  
Richard Beckley,  
William Shattuck,  
Joseph Haskins,  
Ebenezer Rowley,  
Tebina Smith,  
Josiah Smith,  
John Fyler,  
Elkanah Phelps,  
Nathaniel Russell,  
Stephen Hurlbut,  
Rufus Cleveland,  
Abner Perkins,  
John Marsh.

—FROM EMILY ROBERTS, *Historian*.

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Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, presents a varied program. Much attention is given to the south and her characters for the first part of the year and then follows a study of the Dutch in New York, varied with music and other topics that are appropriate to the various seasons or holidays. Many beautiful quotations of a patriotic nature appear on the pages.

## REAL DAUGHTERS

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MRS. BETSEY BLANCHARD KEMP.

Mrs. Betsy Blanchard Kemp was a "Real Daughter" of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Vermont. She was born June 20, 1820, at Ackworth, New Hampshire, where she



*Mrs. Betsey Blanchard Kemp.*

resided until after her marriage in 1840 when she removed to Worcester. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Blanchard, was a descendant of George Blanchard, of Andover, Massachusetts,

one of the early emigrants from England. Nathaniel had three sons, Joseph, Aaron and Lemuel, of whom two, Aaron and Lemuel, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War as shown by the records of the state of Massachusetts, the former serving for three years and the latter for a little more than one month. Lemuel Blanchard, the father of Mrs. Kemp, was born January 23, 1763, in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, and enlisted from there at sixteen years of age in Captain Lyman's company in the Hampshire county regiment of which Elisha Porter was colonel. He was discharged from the service August 31, 1779. He removed to Ackworth, New Hampshire, where he continued to reside until early in the forties when he removed to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kemp, in Worcester, Vermont, and resided there until his death in 1855, ninety-two years of age.

Mrs. Kemp was a woman of remarkable temperament and of thoroughly Christian character. Her early life was fraught with the privations and hardships incident to the average family in a rural community in early times and her education was only such as was obtainable in the common schools, yet she had a good knowledge of the common branches. She was a close observer and her constant practice and rule was to profit by her observations. One of her qualifications was to see everything in its best light and her patient effort to surmount the difficulties of life believing that every cloud had its silver lining. She married Phineas A. Kemp, of Ackworth, New Hampshire, October 13, 1840, and from that date lived in Worcester, Vermont, until about 1898, when they removed to the home of their son Harlan W. Kemp, in Montpelier, where she died December 11, 1906, survived by her husband—a married life of over sixty-six years.

Her children were, Dr. Dean G. Kemp, who practiced medicine in Montpelier for over thirty years and deceased in 1898; Clara A., deceased in 1863; Solon W., deceased in 1852; Lenette A., wife of Leroy A. Flint and Harlan W. Kemp.

She was a great lover of flowers and children and she appreciated and enjoyed a joke and a hearty laugh. She was a real mother as well as a "Real Daughter."

## MISSISSIPPI DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Elizabeth Howard Jones

A GREETING FROM MRS DONALD McLEAN, PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF MISSISSIPPI.

Warmest greetings to the dear "Daughters" of Mississippi and heartfelt congratulations from your president general upon the wonderful growth of our beloved society in your great state, under the patriotic, energetic work of your gifted state regent!



*Mrs. Donald McLean.*

So much was this work appreciated at the continental congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, last April, that your president general felicitated your state regent from the chair. It is earnestly hoped that your redoubled membership will make itself felt in Washington, the national headquarters of the society, by splendid efforts and results for Memorial Continental Hall—that supreme undertaking by women, in loving reverent memory of the heroes and heroines of their country's struggle for life and independence.

EMILY N. RITCHIE McLEAN (MRS. DONALD McLEAN),  
*President General, N. S. D. A. R.*

September, 1907:

GREETING FROM STATE REGENT.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in the state of Mississippi: Greetings and best wishes for another year of

earnest effort and high achievement! The year now drawing to a close has been a memorable one to every true American, marking, as it does, the three hundredth anniversary of the first English settlement upon these western wilds. Historic personages of those primitive times have been honorably presented to the public mind, and the localities with which they have been associated have been traced and marked for preservation.



*Mrs. Egbert Jones,  
State Regent.*

Historic events have been made household topics, familiarizing us with the heroic spirit, born of hardship and privation, which, somewhat later, inspired those soldiers of the Revolution who "rushed to battle, fought and died" in the greatest contest for independence.

With zeal renewed by knowledge we may

"Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;  
And thus looking through the waves of time  
See the long-faded glories they cover."

In regard to the work you have entrusted to me, I rejoice to be able to say that it is progressing most favorably. Since the meeting of the state conference two chapters have been organized, viz: the Grenada and the Richard Caswell, and I have just appointed a regent for the chapter forming at Meridian, with seven probable chapters in seven other towns.

For the first time in the history of our state organization the minutes of the annual conference have been published, placing in the hands of the individual member an account of the proceedings of that body with the by-laws then adopted for the guidance of state affairs. The fund for the gift to the battleship *Mississippi* is steadily growing, most of the chapters having sent in their pro rata.

Although there were seven Mississippians present at the last continental congress, only two chapters, the Ralph Humphreys and the Holly Springs, were represented. I hope next year every chapter will have its personal representative in Washington, and be prepared to vote on all questions that may arise.

And to be well informed on matters pertinent to the National Society it is necessary to read the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, our official organ. Therefore I wish to impress upon every Daughter of the American Revolution in Mississippi the importance of having this magazine, with its exact report of the work of our congress, as well as the work of the various states, and I urge that every chapter subscribe for the magazine as one of its first official acts, and induce the members to subscribe.

Furthermore, I trust that this year our chapters will respond to the earnest plea of our president general for Memorial Continental Hall, and will contribute such a sum as will evidence in some measure their loyalty to the National Society and their reverence for the memory of our heroes.

Not long since the chairman of the committee on the preservation of historic spots sent out a circular asking all Daughters of the American Revolution to discover and report all historic sites unmarked within their states; for after the completion of Memorial Continental Hall the National Society can then turn its attention to memorial work over this broad land of ours. Even now the Daughters of the American Revolution of the west are marking the "Santa Fe Trail," that old Appian way over which pioneers passed to Mexico and California as early as 1822. The legislature of Colorado has appropriated \$2,000 to this work, and Kansas has already marked the course of the trail through that state, thus setting for us a most inspiring example.

Now, we in Mississippi have a still older road, dating from 1801, "the Natchez Trace," which, passing through our state crosses Alabama and enters Tennessee near Mussel Shoals, reaching Nashville, and from there is continued through Kentucky and Ohio to Pittsburg. There is elsewhere a history of this famous old national road—so great a factor in the growth and development of this section—and it may interest you to know that your state regent has written to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee and Alabama, asking their co-operation in marking this great thoroughfare. However, such a work must be undertaken only after due consideration and thought and careful planning.

But we can go this far now. Have the state conferences consider and indorse the proposition, appoint committees to trace the road in each state, and also to confer with the committees of the sister states and mature a plan that will be wisest for the accomplishment of this most worthy memorial work.

This, however, is but the present planning for the future—not far distant I trust. Let me repeat what is of *prime* importance *now*. I beg that every chapter in our state will respond to the urgent plea of our president general and gather a goodly sum to be given next April as Mississippi's earnest for continued effort for Memorial Continental Hall.

With best wishes for the success of every chapter and the well-being of every individual member, I am, faithfully yours,

ELIZABETH HOWARD JONES.

Holly Springs, Mississippi, October, 1907.

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#### THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

##### *State Directory.*

Regent—Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs.  
Vice-Regent—Mrs. Chalmers Williamson, Jackson.  
Secretary—Mrs. R. M. Leavall, University.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Henderson Joiner, West Point.  
Historian—Mrs. Russell Dance, Corinth.

##### *Chapter Directory.*

1. Natchez, Natchez; regent, Miss A. Z. Carpenter.
  2. David Reese, Oxford; regent, Mrs. C. K. Wardlaw.
  3. Ralph Humphreys, Jackson; regent, Miss K. M. Porter.
  4. Holly Springs, Holly Springs; regent, Miss Margaret Warren.
  5. Horseshoe Robertson, West Point; regent, Mrs. S. R. Chandler.
  6. La Salle, Corinth; Mrs. Russell Dance.
  7. Grenada, Grenada; regent, Miss Lucy Lea.
  8. Richard Caswell, Aberdeen; regent, Miss Anne McFarland.
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#### THE KANSAS CONFERENCE

The youngest chapter in the state entertained the Ninth Annual Conference, October 1 and 2, 1907.

This is the Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter of Leavenworth, Kansas, organized October 23, 1906.



The delegates were entertained in the homes of members of the chapter thus having a delightful experience of the hospitality of the historic city.

The business sessions were held in the Elk's hall. The club rooms being used for the delicious luncheon served at the noon hour.

As wise women ought, the Daughters attended to business first. Beginning at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, October 1st, they heard first the kindly address of welcome from Miss Johns, regent of Capt. Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Mrs. Stanley, state regent, responding in her own cordial manner.

Mrs. Stanley reported no chapters organized during the year, though Atchison has the required number ready and Hutchinson and Chanute are nearly ready. A great deal of correspondence has been carried on, 300 letters written. Regents are already appointed or asked for at Holton, Mrs. Geo. S. Linscott; Garnett, Mrs. O. E. Parks; Lyons, Mrs. Puderbaugh.

Mrs. Hall who represented Mrs. Stanley and the Daughters of the American Revolution, reported the Flag presentation event. It made every Daughter who heard her glad the state regent had thought of the appropriate gift of a stand of colors to the great battleship *Kansas*, and only regret that each and every donor could not be present to salute Our Flag as it ran aloft.

Miss Zu Adams, state registrar, reported having prepared a full and complete list of the material in the State Historical Library which will be helpful in the chapter registrar's work. These are family genealogies, War Department publications, census reports &c. A copy was supplied each chapter and will prove of great benefit in future research.

The chapter reports were very satisfactory, work in all departments has been carried on during the year, and there has been a steady growth in numbers. Topeka now has 95 members, with the others to round out the hundred ready.

The directory committee reported its work done and samples of the long needed state directory, containing names and ad-

dresses of members, honor roll and by-laws, were on the table.

The Santa Fe Trail committee also reported its work done, 95 stones were set upon the trail, marking both branches in the western part of the state. Six of these are handsome special markers set by chapters or communities. A very fine report of the exact places in which these stones are set was submitted by Secretary Geo. W. Martin, of the State Historical Society who has "borne the brunt" of this work.

The treasurer, Mrs. Hall, read the various reports of the funds in her charge and the sum left from the flag fund was ordered by conference applied to placing the State's Coat-of-Arms in the ceiling of Continental Hall.

Conference voted to raise \$1000 for Continental Hall to be paid in four years.

It was voted to pay into the National Treasury one dollar a year for each "Real Daughter" toward the pension fund.

Miss Zu Adams was made a life member by vote of conference as a slight recognition of her labors as consulting registrar having served the Kansas Daughters most faithfully and well.

The conference was asked to endorse a movement, now being undertaken, to preserve the first State Capitol at Fort Riley, which it did most heartily.

Miss Gentry, regent of the Kansas City Chapter, of Kansas City, Missouri, was present and asked co-operation of the Kansas Daughters in the preservation of the old Shawnee Mission not far from the state line, in Kansas. A committee was appointed to confer with her and act as a legislative committee if necessary.

Mrs. Stanley having absolutely refused to serve again as state regent, the names of Miss Ruth E. Johns, of Leavenworth, and Mrs. R. O. Deming, of Oswego, were selected by the chapter regents as candidates for state regent and state vice-regent.

Mrs. Hall was re-elected state treasurer and Miss Zu Adams, registrar.

Mrs. Stanley's name was presented for one of the national vice-presidents general and the conference unanimously endorsed the proposal, feeling that her election will not only bring honor to Kansas but give the National Society an officer having the cause of the Daughters earnestly at heart.

After the business sessions were finished a delightful reception and dance was given the visitors in the Library Hall of the National Military Home.

Next day, Wednesday, the chapter ladies had arranged that their guests should see the Federal Prison and Fort Leavenworth. Automobiles were used as conveyances and a most enjoyable ride under the soft, grey sky was appreciated to the full by the delegates.

After dinner the Daughters of the American Revolution filled the private car of the Superintendent of the Electric Inter-urban Railway, placed at their disposal by special courtesy and were swiftly transported to the National Military Home. Here a drive was taken all about the grounds, each carriage being provided with a guide to "personally conduct." At 3:30 seats in the special car were resumed and the journey to Kansas City begun. At Chelsea Park, Mrs. Meriwether, regent of Elizabeth Benton Chapter boarded the car and was greeted with three cheers. The ladies of the conference were the guests of this chapter for the Priests of Pallas Ball at the great Convention Hall in the evening.

Thanks to the generous hostes of both cities had been voted with hearty good will at the business sessions before leaving Leavenworth.

The invitation of "Esther Lowrey" Chapter of Independence, had been extended by Mrs. Gurnsey, vice-regent, and accepted by conference.

Therefore the Ninth Annual Conference adjourned to meet in Independence, October, 1908.

GRACE MEEKER,

*Kansas State Secretary, D. A. R.*

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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**The Richard Caswell Chapter** (Aberdeen, Mississippi) was named for Richard Caswell, lawyer, soldier, congressman, senator and governor of North Carolina. May his brave, chivalrous life be their guiding star in all works and deeds!

The chapter was not organized till late summer, so they have not yet begun with regular monthly meetings. The first one is to be held in October. The program will be historical, taking for subjects the different Revolutionary heroes and heroines.

Fourteen in number is this little band, and their object will be to keep fresh in memory and to hold ever in loving remembrance the noble deeds of their ancestors. Not only in tall, white marble columns shall their worth be known, but before the passing of many more years may their lives and deeds be printed deep in the hearts of their fellow men!—ANNE HOLLIDAY MCFARLAND, *Regent*.

**Meridian Chapter** (Meridian, Mississippi).—The initial meeting looking to the organization of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of Mrs. William Owsley on the afternoon of September 16. A goodly number of interested ladies were present and the chapter may be considered permanently organized. Mrs. Egbert Jones, the state regent, sent an official notice to Mrs. Owsley of her appointment and this appointment has been sent to Washington for confirmation.

There were over twenty-five names sent in that are eligible to the chapter, and they expect to send in their applications at once.

The question of naming the chapter was discussed, and one of the members proposed the name of Pushmataha, the famous Indian general who so ably aided the Americans in their fight against the Creek nation and the British, and who was made a lieutenant colonel in the army of the United States, and

at his death was buried with military honors. He belonged to the Choctaw nation, one of whose traditions was "that they had never shed the blood of a white man." This locality is full of Indian tradition, as many of the names of towns around testify, and was the last foothold of the Choctaws before their removal to the Indian Territory. The name would give local coloring and identification to the chapter and meets with the approval of those present.—SALLIE WALKER LEWIN.

**David Reese Chapter** (Oxford, Mississippi).—There are at present twenty-three members of the David Reese Chapter, of Oxford, Mississippi. Miss C. K. Wardlaw is regent.

We have been much interested in the regular meetings, and in the course of a study mapped out—a series of topics in American history from 1812 to 1865.

It is hoped and expected that another chapter will soon be organized under the direction of Mrs. Bullett, of the university, which will be composed of the younger element.

One of the most enjoyable and instructive events of the year was the annual state conference, which met at Blue Mountain in March. The genial hospitality of the people made the occasion a memorable one to all the guests in attendance.—ELLA F. PEGUES, *Historian*.

**Sabra Trumbull Chapter** (Rockville, Connecticut).—Two more years of patriotic work have been added to the record of Sabra Trumbull Chapter, of Rockville, Connecticut—two years of earnest labor under the leadership of Mrs. Jessie A. Jackson. In June, 1905, when it became necessary for this chapter to choose new officers, as the by-laws allow a regent to serve but three consecutive years, Mrs. Celia E. Prescott, who had faithfully held the office of regent a full term, was not eligible to re-election. The choice of a new leader falling upon Mrs. Jackson, who has been a member of the chapter almost from its beginning and has served it in many capacities with credit, ever being a loyal member and wise counselor, she has left a record as regent unsurpassed by any

of her predecessors. Although advancing years made it impossible for her to enter into much physical labor, yet, in planning work for others she showed thoughtfulness and consideration to a marked degree, thus lightening their labor. It is deeply regretted that ill health made it necessary for her to decline re-election and to bring her labor as regent to a close before serving a full term of three years. But we are rejoiced to have her still among us, that we may yet seek her wise counsel and advice as of yore.

As ever, raising funds for Continental Memorial Hall is Sabra Trumbull Chapter's first aim. One hundred dollars was pledged and paid into the Continental Hall building fund during each of the past two years.

Patriotic education is another branch of work that appeals strongly to this chapter. December 15, 1905, Miss Margaret Henry, of Maryville, Tennessee, delivered a public lecture in Rockville, by invitation of Sabra Trumbull Chapter, on the subject of the "Southern Mountaineers." Soon after the lecture, the chapter raised a scholarship of fifty dollars for a mountain child. Not forgetful of the boys and girls at home, a prize of five dollars in gold was given, each of the past two years, to the pupil in the Rockville high school writing the best essay on an historical subject. The contest aroused considerable interest, the essays were finely prepared, and at the school where patriotic exercises were held, the prizes were awarded each year by the regent, Mrs. Jackson.

The Paul Revere Memorial Association, the San Francisco orphans' fund and other worthy causes have not appealed to Sabra Trumbull Chapter in vain. Three tables have been presented to the Ellsworth homestead, in Windsor, for the use of Connecticut chapters, wishing to hold picnics on the lawn of the homestead. Over two hundred and eighty dollars have been raised and paid out by this chapter for patriotic work in these two years.

Our membership is now sixty-three. Two loyal Daughters have passed on to the life beyond. One was the last of the four "Real Daughters," who have been honored members of our

chapter. Two members have withdrawn. While we miss those who have gone from our ranks, we are pleased that we have been permitted to welcome twelve new members.

A number of our members are subscribers to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and we hope more will in the future give it their support.

Many delightful gatherings have been enjoyed during Mrs Jackson's term of office, but there is not one to compare with the eighteenth of May, 1906, when, upon the regent's suggestion, the chapter entertained as honored guests our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, and state regent, Mrs. Sára T. Kinney. Upon arriving, they were received and conducted to the beautiful home of the vice-regent, Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding, where luncheon was served. Later, the hospitality of Maxwell Court was extended to the distinguished guests and the Daughters of the chapter by Mrs. Frances T. Maxwell, when a meeting and reception were held. At the meeting, the state regent reviewed the work of the Connecticut chapter, and the president general, in a delightful, informal address, told of the work of the National Society. All present were then presented to the guests. This was Mrs. McLean's first visit to Sabra Trumbull Chapter and it is needless to say that she won all hearts.

The graves of two hundred and eleven Revolutionary soldiers were located by the resarch committee some time ago. Markers for these graves have been promised by the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Jackson was desirous of completing this work by having the markers placed during her term of office. It is hoped that they will be received so that the undertaking may be completed during the coming year under the leadership of Mrs. Lizzie S. Belding, who has consented to take the office for the remaining year of Mrs. Jackson's term. As Mrs. Belding has before filled the position of regent with great credit and honor we know how worthy our leader is of the confidence we place in her, and feel sure that the year to come will be a prosperous one.—GRACE BALCH WEST, *Historian*.

## GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

By their pious shades we swear,  
By their toils and perils here  
We will guard with jealous care  
Law and liberty.—*Lunt.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestors lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determinate the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,  
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,  
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

### ANSWERS.

737. HALL.—In Aug. No. of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE "A. C. P." gives information of the descendants of Andrew Hall and wife Elliason of Cecil Co., Md. These parents in 1783 conveyed to their eldest son Richard (named doubtless for his grandfather) the "Home Farm" in Cecil Co. near the old "Rock Presbyterian Church."

Richard Hall (above named) married Ann Steel and died intestate in 1775. His sister Rachel Hall married in 1765 John Hayes of Wilmington, Del. There was certainly one other (possibly more) son of Andrew and Elliason Hall, and probably other daughters. The children of Richard Hall, as far as known, were: Isaac, married Mary Alexander; James, married Jane Bowman; Andrew, married Rosan-



nah (———?); Sarah, married —— Reid of Penn.; Betsey (Elizabeth), married Roland Mehaffey of Del.—H. L. W. H.

968. DENNIS.—Robert<sup>2</sup> Dennis b. 1677, Nov. 6, d. Jan. 5, 1730, was of Tiverton, R. I., and married Jan. 22, 1700, Susanna Briggs b. Apr. 9, 1681, d. 1744. They had 11 children, of whom the youngest was Thomas b. about 1725. In the will of Robert<sup>2</sup> Dennis, proved Feb. 17, 1730, he leaves to sons John<sup>3</sup> and Thomas<sup>3</sup> "all lands in Jerseys". Robert<sup>2</sup> Dennis was son of Robert<sup>1</sup> who married in 1672 Sarah Howland b. 1645. He died June 5, 1691. He bought in 1691 land in Monmouth, N. J., and leaves 150 acres of this land to his son Robert. He left in his will 12 shillings to each of his children to buy Bibles.—*Arnold's Dict. R. I.*

992. WILLIAMS.—I am a descendant of Otho Holland Williams of Rev. fame. I send "S. C. S." the following:

Joseph Williams and wife Prudence Holland came from Wales and settled in Prince George's Co., Md. Their children were: Mercy, b. July, 1746, d. Feb. 6, 1787; Otho Holland b. March 1, 1749, d. July 15, 1794; Elis b. Feb. 1, 1750, d. Dec. 29, 1820; Casandra (Mrs. Minor) b. Dec. 27, 1753; Priscilla (Mrs. Israel) b. Dec. 27, 1755 (she was the mother of Joseph Israel who was killed at Tripoli in a gallant attack on the fortress Sept. 3, 1804); Sarah Theresa b. May 26, 1758; Emelia (Mrs. Amos Dawes) b. Apr. 11, 1760, d. 1776; Cynthia b. June 2, 1762, d. 1763.—G. B. M.

1012. (2) DOW—MERRILL.—Phebe Dow b. June 22, 1765, in Hollis, N. H., was daughter of Capt. Reuben and Lydia (Jones) Dow. Capt. Reuben Dow was in command of 6th company in Col. Prescott's regiment, Rev. War. Phebe Dow married in 1789 David Merrill. Their children were: Daniel b. 1790; William b. 1792; Lydia b. 1794; Mary b. 1798; Evan b. 1802; Mark b. 1806. Daniel Merrill was b. March, 1761, d. Sept. 25, 1852, aged 91 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner. I remember him well.

(3) BOYNTON.—Hannah Boynton, b. June 16, 1722, was the daughter of John and Jemima (Worcester) Boynton. He resided in Newberry, N. Hamp., was a cooper by trade. Eight of his children died of "throat distemper," four were buried in one grave Dec., 1735. Hannah was the only child who lived to maturity.

John Boynton b. in Newbury 1683 was the son of Joshua and Hannah (Barnet) Boynton and grandson of William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Boynton b. in Eng. 1606, who emigrated to Rowley, Mass., with his brother John in 1638.—Mrs. A. B. (from *Boynton Genealogy*, 1897).

1033. BROWN.—Hudson's "History of Lexington, Massachusetts" gives the following record of Daniel<sup>2</sup> Brown (Joseph<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>, John<sup>1</sup>) who married about 1728 Eliot —— He and his wife were admitted to the church at Lexington March 15, 1734. She d. July, 1735,

and he married July 16, 1736, Anne Bright of Watertown, Mass. His daughter Hannah was b. April 8, 1756 (according to Hudson's History). He had among other children a son Daniel, but his name does not appear in the list of Revolutionary soldiers from Lexington, although he is referred to on pages 69, 81, 403, 405, of the history.—L. A. N.

1072. PRINDLE.—Mary Prindle b. Sept. 26, 1769, married David Bristol. She was daughter of Elijah<sup>a</sup> Prindle b. April 2, 1744, who married in 1776 (d. 1803) Elizabeth Benham, daughter of John and Dorothy Benham of West Haven, Conn. Elijah<sup>a</sup> was son of Joseph<sup>a</sup>, Jr., b. 1703-4, and Eunice (Brown) Thomas. (*Prindle Genealogy*.) David Bristol was a pensioner in New Haven Co. in 1832.

#### QUERIES.

1074. COULTER—CLARK.—William Coulter married Feb. 27, 1796, in Sussex Co., Del., Ann Clark b. in Albemarle Co., Vir. They had children: William Porter b. Jan. 1, 1798; George Clark b. Aug. 7, 1800; Mary b. Feb. 3, 1802, married ——— McCulloch; Ingebro Byron b. Feb. 20, 1805. William Coulter d. Feb. 23, 1818, aged sixty-nine years, his wife Jan. 11, 1841, aged sixty-nine. Both were buried in Christiana cemetery near Wilmington, Del. Ann Clark owned land in Virginia, and family tradition says she was a sister or cousin of Gen. George Rogers Clark of Kentucky.

Wanted the ancestry of William Coulter, of Ann Clark and of ——— McCulloch.—H. L. S.

1075. (1) ARNOLD—GILBERT.—Gamaliel Arnold b. Aug. 8, 1735, at Duxbury, Mass., married April 17, 1766, Hannah Waite of Plymouth, Mass. Their son, Waite Arnold, married Polly Gilbert, probably in Vt., as they moved from Derby, Vt., to Conesus, N. Y., in 1812. Information of date and place of marriage is desired; also Rev. record of Gilbert line.

(2) WAITE.—Richard Waite and wife Mary Barnes were the parents of Hannah Waite. Mary Barnes was daughter of John and Mary (Bartlett) Barnes, a descendant through Robert Bartlett of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. Rev. service in any of these lines desired.

(3) ARNOLD—SPRAGUE.—Ezra and Rebecca (Sprague) Arnold were parents of Gamaliel Arnold. He was descendant through Edward Arnold and wife Mary Brewster of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. Any Rev. service in these lines is desired.—A. E. B.

An examination of the *Mayflower Magazine* would probably give desired dates, etc.—L. B. N.

1076. MARSTON.—Information is desired of William Marston, a Rev. soldier buried at or near Burlington, Vt. Dates of birth and death are especially desired.—M. A. M.

1077. KEYES—BULLARD.—Information is desired of Anis Keyes of Ashford, Conn., b. Dec. 30, 1763, d. March 23, 1836, married July 1, 1782, to Silas Bullard.—E. O. R.

1078. REED—HUNTING.—Information desired of Joseph Reed, supposed to be from Saybrook, Conn., who married Abigail Hunting of L. I. about the time of the Rev. War. She was the daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Hunting of Easthampton, L. I. A son, William Hunting Reed, was born in 1783, and daughter Susan in 1788, both probably in Saybrook. Joseph Reed and his wife died not long after 1788.—B. A. R.

1079. FULTON.—Ancestry and Rev. record desired of Major Samuel Fulton who served under George Rogers Clark of Ky. His brothers were William and Thomas, and were probably b. in Fayetteville, N. Car.—L. F. I.

1080. WORDEN—PENDLETON.—Can anyone tell me of Sarah Worden of Newport, R. I.? She married in 1724 Joseph Pendleton of Westerly, R. I. Was she a descendant of Gov. Thomas Hinkley of Mass.?—A. G. C.

1081. (1) TODD—JOHNSON.—Information of the ancestry of Joseph Todd of Sugar Loaf, N. Y., in Rev. service. He married Julianna Johnson, daughter of Sarah (Poffin) and Richard Johnson of Warwick, N. Y. Their daughter Hannah was b. at Sugar Loaf Aug. 31, 1771, and married Feb. 12, 1791, Joseph Lee Horton. They lived in Palmyra, N. Y.

(2) NORRIS—HORTON.—Can anyone give me information of the Abram Norris family? He was b. Apr. 28, 1809, in Fishkill, N. Y. He had two brothers Isaac and Jacob. He married for second wife Jan. 12, 1837, Cynthia Lee Horton at Palmyra, N. Y., and in 1858 moved to Buffalo, N. Y.

(3) ARCHER—GALLOWAY.—Information of the parents of Elizabeth Archer b. in 1768. Her parents settled in the vicinity of Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., at an early date. She married in 1785 James Galloway and they moved to Palmyra in 1790. Their children were Mary Ann b. 1788, married 1806 Nathaniel Parshall; Mary b. 1794, married Samuel Todd Horton in 1812. Elizabeth Archer had a brother Jonathan who married Sally Galloway, a sister of James.—M. N. S.

1082. (1) BEMENT—AVERY.—Who was the father of Sarah Bement, and has he a Rev. record? She married Stephen Avery who was b. at Groton 1762 and served in Rev. War. They afterward moved to Salisbury, N. Y.

(2) BUNNELL—AVERY.—Achsa Bunnell b. 1785, d. 1871, married Humphrey E. Avery. They were probably from Groton, Conn. Who was the father of Achsa Bunnell—had he a Rev. record?

(3) WILCOX—BURDICK.—Peleg Wilcox b. in Westerly, R. I., 1780, married in 1814 Thankful Burdick b. 1781 at Westerly. They moved

to Norway, N. Y., where both are buried. They had eight children. The names of the parents of both are desired, and any Rev. record of either family.—A. A. V.

1083. (1) PUREFOY.—I desire information of ancestry and Rev. service of Nicholas or Thomas Purefoy (Peurifoy, Purifie, Purfrey) of Craven Co., N. Car. A family tradition says they were in Gen. Francis Marion's regiment during the Revolution. Nicholas Purefoy was a preacher. April 25, 1742, he with others signed a petition for a "Registered Meeting House;" their petition was refused. He applied for a license to preach; it was refused, but he preached anyway, and was whipped and imprisoned in Craven Co., N. Car. He was in prison at the beginning of the Rev. War and was then released. Did he take part in the war? He had a son Thomas who might have served in the war. Can anyone in N. or S. Car. tell me of this family?

(2) FONVILLE—AVERETTE.—Information of the Fonvilles (De Fonville) of Vir. or N. Car., and the Averettes of N. Car. My great-grandfather, Frederic Fonville, married Mary Averette. They lived in Alamance Co., N. Car.

(3) SLOAN—JONES.—David Sloan of N. Car. married ——— Jones. Ancestry and Rev. service in either family are desired.—A. G. B.

1084. (1) HALL.—The names of the children, dates of birth, marriage and death, places of residence and burial, are desired of the children of Andrew and Eliason Hall, or any information of any of the family.

(2) REID—HALL.—What was the full name of ——— Reid who married Sarah Hall, daughter of Richard, and dates.

(3) In answer 737, A. C. P. says Capt. Andrew Hall was of the 30th regiment. From what state did this regiment come? Was he a Rev. soldier or in the War of 1812, and what was the maiden name of Rosannah his wife, when and where married, and dates?

(4) Whose daughter was Ann Hall b. 1737, who A. C. P. says married in 1790 David Wherry and removed to Ohio in 1810? Names of their children and place of residence.—H. L. W. H.

1085. (1) SMITH.—James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence settled in Penn. Can some one give me the names of his children and tell whom they married?

(2) COX.—James Cox b. June 29, 1769, married Nov. 3, 1791, Mary Cox b. March 7, 1772. They settled on Cox's Creek, Ky. It is thought they came either from Md. or Vir., and that they were cousins. The A. K. J.

1086. CAMPBELL—AMERMAN.—The ancestry is desired of Jane Campbell, the wife of Albert Amerman of Somerset Co., N. J., who served mother of Mary Cox was a Miss Enoch. Her ancestry is desired.—in Rev. War. The dates of his birth and marriage also desired. They died in Northumberland Co., Penn.—G. M. K.

NATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF THE  
**Children of the American Revolution**

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JUNE MEETING,

1907.

The National Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution held its last meeting for the season at the home of Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of June, 1907.

The following members were present: Miss McBlair, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Noble, Miss Hooper, Miss Hetzel, Miss Tulloch.

Miss McBlair, vice-president presiding, occupied the chair, and after the meeting had been called to order, the chaplain led the members in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The secretary's minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary reported that she had issued the following supplies:

- 398 application blanks.
- 117 poems and pledges.
- 61 constitutions.
- 17 lists of societies.
- 4 letters written.

The report was accepted.

The registrar presented the unusually large number of 88 candidates for admission to membership, which was very encouraging. The report was accepted, and under instructions the secretary cast the ballot admitting the applicants to the National Society, provided all dues had been paid.

The vice-president of organization made the following report:

29 letters received, 46 written; copies of local papers containing article on the Children of the American Revolution convention mailed to societies as directed at the last meeting.

Names presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Emma Sarah Kilbourne to be president of a society at Silver City, New Mexico.

Miss Harriet B. Merrill to be president of George Rogers Clark Society, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Clarence Douglas to be president of a society not yet named at Batavia, New York.

Mrs. Milton Devendorf to be president of Necooche Society at St. Johnsville, New York.

Mrs. Willard Keller to be president of a society at Fairfield, New York, for which the name of Oriskany is desired.

Mrs. Floyd M. Shoemaker to be president of Gen. Sullivan Society at Elmira, New York.

Mrs. Leonard W. Ely to be president of society in connection with the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, name not yet chosen.

State promoters, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Mrs. Henry G. Munger, Mrs. Wm. K. Pierce, Mrs. Hamilton Ward.

On motion these names were confirmed and the report accepted.

This officer also read a letter from Mrs. Devlin relative to the state director for Pennsylvania, and one from Mrs. John Miller Horton on the subject of the Sagoyawatha Society of Buffalo, New York, now quiescent, and the Nellie Custis Society just formed.

Discussion followed to some length, and Mrs. Bond was instructed to reply to these letters according to the tenor of the opinions expressed by the members of the Board.

The treasurer reported as follows:

Balance, May 1, .....	\$151 77
Receipts to June 1, .....	52 13
Total, .....	\$203 90
Disbursements, .....	47 75

Balance, June 1, ..... \$156 15

Investments, \$2,204.17.

Continental Hall fund, \$1,136.62.

The report was accepted.

On motion the corresponding secretary was given \$5 for postage.

The Board having been informed that Mrs. Marsh, a national vice-president of the society, had been obliged to go to a hospital to receive treatment for her eyes, a motion was made and carried that the corresponding secretary write Mrs. Marsh a letter expressing the sympathy of her associates on the Board.

Mrs. Darwin reported that she had received a letter from Mrs. Russell Alger enclosing a gift of \$25. Some discussion followed regarding the disposition of this generous donation, resulting in giving Mrs. Darwin authority to decide the matter according to her own judgment.

The secretary read a letter from Miss Anna B. Yeatman, late state

director for the District of Columbia. It expressed heartfelt appreciation of, and gratitude for the wedding gift of a silver bowl, sent her by the Board.

Mrs. Darwin nominated Miss Yeatman to the vacant office of national historian and her election followed.

The secretary reported that a scrap book in which to preserve important letters and cards received by the Board, had been purchased by the committee appointed at the last meeting.

The death of Mrs. S. V. White, an honorary national vice-president of the society, and a faithful worker for its interests, having been announced, the corresponding secretary was instructed to write a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

The treasurer was authorized to have her ledger re-bound, and the vice-president of organization to draw up a blank form of certificate for state promoters and state directors and have 500 copies printed.

The corresponding secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Dubois, national president, for her signature from which a facsimile can be made to use in signing papers during her absence from the city.

There being no further business to consider the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. TULLOCH,  
*Secretary.*

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Through an error, Wisconsin was omitted in the list of states sending reports to the National Children of the American Revolution Convention of 1907.

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#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED.

Onwentsia Chapter, Addison, New York, Mrs. D. M. Darrin, regent. The chapter work for the year as outlined in the Year Book will prove of educational value. It is a well selected combination of Revolutionary topics and present day matters of interest, each meeting having one number devoted to current events.

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana, Mrs. Roscoe O. Hawkins, regent, will study the different anniversaries as they come along in the light of colonial times. The page devoted to Flag Day bears a beautiful reproduction of "Old Glory" in colors and admonishes each member to display the flag on that day.

## IN MEMORIAM

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Xavier Chapter, Rome Georgia, mourns the loss of two talented members:

MRS. MARY NOBLE BERRIEN WHITMORE, regent, died March 4, 1907. She was a charter member of Xavier Chapter, and first historian and at the time of her death, she was serving a second term as regent. Mrs. Whitmore was the daughter of James Weems Berrien and granddaughter of Brig. Maj. John Berrien who received his appointment from congress at the age of eighteen and was an aide to General Washington at Valley Forge.

MRS. ANNIE LOU UNDERWOOD ROWELL, wife of Captain Christopher Rowell, died June 16, 1907. Whenever duty called as regent, secretary or as official of local or state society that duty was performed cheerfully and gracefully. She inherited much of the practical genius of her famous ancestry, the Seviars and the Cleavelands. "They are gone beyond our ken but not beyond our memory."

MRS. HOMER BALDWIN, a valued member of Mahoning Chapter, died at her home in Youngstown on September 4, 1907.

MRS. MOSES PAGE (HARRIET E.), Faneuil Hall Chapter, died in Melrose, Massachusetts, February 1, 1907.

MRS. ANNA F. ROSS BENNETT, charter member of Jacob Bennett Chapter, Silver City, New Mexico, passed away on June 1, 1907. She was an enthusiastic worker in the chapter and greatly beloved by all. She was born in Sullivan, Ohio, and had passed her seventy-sixth year.

MRS. BRENT ARNOLD (ELIZABETH MILLS), Cincinnati Chapter, died July 17, 1907. She was first regent of the chapter, and had endeared herself to all by sunniness of character and her unfailing courtesy. She helped to establish a fellowship in the Cincinnati University for the Cincinnati Chapter and did grand work in shaping public sentiment of patriotism of a high grade. Her death came as a shock to many Daughters outside of Ohio. The chapter, deeply moved, passed touching resolutions of honor and respect.

MRS. DELILAH FULLER CUDDINGTON, "Real Daughter," Dixon Chapter, Dixon, Illinois, died October 20, 1907. The chapter did all they could to honor her memory. She was of a ripe old age—ninety years.



## BOOK NOTES

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JONES FAMILY OF LONG ISLAND. Descendants of Major Thomas Jones (1665-1726) and Allied Families. By John H. Jones. New York. Tobias A. Wright, 1907. 8 vo., cloth, 435 pp., \$10.

This volume opens with an interesting account of Maj. Thomas Jones, the ancestor, setting forth the contemporaneous documents which give color to the belief that he was a pirate as well as others to show that he was really a privateer. He was an important personage in his day and has left a large number of worthy descendants. A special feature of the book is the ample treatment of allied families, many of which have played a prominent part in Long Island. Some of the best known names are Willett, Washburne, Van Wyck, Wood, Weekes, Underhill, Remsen, "Tangier" Smith, Kissam, Cornell, Valentine, Thorne, Lawrence, Youngs, Gardiner, Woodhull, Hallett, Skidmore and many others. A particularly full and accurate account of the Mott family is given. The book is well indexed and printed and has a number of excellent illustrations.

CHARLES D'WOLF, OF GUADALOUPE, his ancestors and Descendants. Being a complete genealogy of the Rhode Island D'Wolfs, the descendants of Simon De Wolf, with their common descent from Balthasar De Wolf of Lyme, Connecticut (1668), with biographical introduction and appendices on the Nova Scotian de Wolfs and other allied families with a preface by Bradford Colt de Wolf. By Rev. Calbraith B. Perry. New York, 1902. \$10.

This is a valuable addition to our library, dealing in an exhaustive and interesting manner with the DeWolf family in Rhode Island. The treatment of allied families gives the work a wide scope.



OFFICIAL.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF THE  
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1907.

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(Term of office expires 1908.)

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MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR, 1893.	MRS. A. C. GEER, 1896.
MRS. A. LEO. KNOTT, 1894.	MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. ELLEN H. WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.
MRS. JOSHUA WILBOUR, 1895.	MRS. JULIA K. HOGG, 1905.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MISS MARY DESHA, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM, 1906.	

## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

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No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount **will be returned**.

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

*"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"*

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#### NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1907.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June 5, 1907, at the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order Wednesday morning by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean.

Prayer by the Chaplain General, Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble.

Roll call. Members present: Mrs. McLean, President General;

Mrs. Barker, Vice-President General, Rhode Island; Mrs. Newberry, Michigan; Mrs. Terry, New York; Mrs. Mussey, District of Columbia; Mrs. Earnest, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Draper, Registrar General; Mrs. Swormstedt, Treasurer General; Mrs. Gadsby, Historian General; Mrs. Bowron, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Boynton, Librarian General; Miss Pierce, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Mrs. Brayton, Michigan, Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Miss Mecum, New Jersey. State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Williams, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Munger, New York.

The Recording Secretary General read the Minutes of the two special meetings, April 13 and April 22, 1907, which were upon motion approved.

The President General then addressed the Board as follows: It seems a long time since I left you, my friends, though I was happy to have had several meetings in the month of April, and it is a great pleasure to return to you now with all the surrounding love and harmony which, I am sure, will permeate us for the entire year. This leads me to speak upon a matter germane to this, namely, the Peace Flag, which was given to us during our last Congress by Dr. Freedman, a minister of New York and a well-known philanthropist, through Mr. McDowell, also of New York City. You will remember that our Resolution from the Continental Congress sent to the Peace Congress, included the presentation of this flag to Mr. Carnegie. I have learned that this flag was used at the Peace Congress and hung over the presiding officer's chair. I wrote to Mr. Carnegie before he sailed for The Hague, in order that he might have some acknowledgment from us. I am informed that Mr. Carnegie was deeply moved at receiving this flag, and his speech in accepting it was very eloquent. I am telling you of this because I think we should have some record of it. I also feel that we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Freedman as well as to Mr. McDowell. We did not attend to this matter thoroughly perhaps during the Congress, because it came in at the very last day; but we must let Dr. McDowell know of our appreciation, and we are going to have a resolution acknowledging Dr. Freedman's kindness; otherwise, we should not have had the flag to present to the Peace Congress,—this magnificent emblem of our country's peace and liberty.

Now, relating to Virginia, you know we expected at the time of the Congress to go to Jamestown on the 7th of this month. Well, the Daughters of the American Building, not wishing to appear superior to every other building, has remained unfinished. But I have had much correspondence with Mrs. Purcell of the Committee. She has been in hopeless despair over the building; the weather, contractors, etc., and I think it is only fair to her and to the South to say that it is not the "leisurely methods of the South" that makes this delay. The New York building is not finished there. (I am expected to dispense hospitality there when finished.) Mrs. Purcell wrote to inquire my views

about carrying out the trip at the time proposed at the Congress, and I replied to wait until the building is finished; but that I would consent to any decision which she, as Chairman, might arrive at. She immediately wrote in response concurring in my views. I then suggested that the Fourth of July suited my patriotic soul better than the thirteenth,—the date the Colonial Dames celebrated; but of course I knew what the temperature might be there on the Fourth. Mrs. Purcell replied that she did not think it would be possible in view of what the weather would probably be, to have any celebration on that day. This morning I have had a letter from her asking me to present her regards to the Board and making good reports of the progress of the building. The first payment of \$1,500 has been made, which shows a certain amount of work accomplished. Mrs. Purcell also suggested that as the building cannot be dedicated at the present time, it would be better to hand it over to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities as soon as finished and then have it formally dedicated on October 11th, the Daughters of the American Revolution day at the exposition, or the day preceding, this bringing the two celebrations together. I wish advice on this now, because we must plan for all these things. I expect to go to Jamestown at the end of this week and will be able to ascertain what plans have been made for October; but I think some decision should be taken for the dedication of the Building at this time.

In regard to the matter of the dedication of the Daughters of the American Revolution Building at Jamestown, Mrs. Gadsby moved: *That the selection of the day for the dedication of the Daughters of the American Revolution Building at Jamestown Island be left to the judgment of the President General and the Chairman of the Committee, for a day in October.*

Seconded by Mrs. Newberry. Motion carried.

The question being brought forward as to the proposed turning over of the Daughters of the American Revolution Building at Jamestown to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and information desired as to what assurance this Society gives that they will keep said building in repair, the Chair invited discussion.

This being duly considered, Mrs. Terry moved: *That a committee be appointed by the President General empowered to correspond with the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities regarding the official transfer of the Daughters of the American Revolution Building upon its completion to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.* Seconded by Mrs. Newberry and carried.

The President General appointed Mrs. Mussey a committee of one to correspond with the chairman and proper persons on this subject. Mrs. Mussey accepted this appointment and agreed to report at the October meeting of the Board.

Resuming her remarks, the President General said: "There are



few other things which I think may interest you. I would say that one of the most representative women of New York, Mrs. Avery, who has been a member of the Continental Congress for many years, has entertained your President General in her home within a few days, having the whole of the Western part of the State represented and combining the social with the patriotic element. I received this charming welcome from Mrs. Avery, who has so truly our Society's interest at heart and who has contributed so largely to our Memorial Continental Hall. Then I must tell you that the Daughters of the New York City Chapter gave a welcome home to your President General and I cannot express to you the great pleasure it gave to me, individually and officially. My only wish was, as I sat at that welcoming banquet, that every member of our Society could have been there. I bring to you a paper which relates to the Buffalo affair; this is for the Daughters of the American Revolution Scrap Book, and here is an invitation sent to your President General for Decoration Day, when your President General was asked to unveil a tablet of Paul Jones. Every five years there are a certain number of Americans selected to be memorialized in that Hall of Fame, and this year it was Paul Jones, the patriot of the Revolution,—selected by Dr. McCrackin, the President of the University. The Sons of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames and other patriotic societies were represented, as well as some of the educational institutions. They unveiled these different tablets. If I had been asked to make my own selection, I should have selected the one they asked me to unveil—that of Paul Jones. Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Bowron accompanied your President General and we were on the same platform with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who seemed to be greatly interested in all our Society's work. He made an excellent address. I made my address in two minutes and felt quite proud that I could be so brief. I feel that the Daughters have been honored and that we try to reflect honor upon any celebration in which we are asked to participate."

Reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: As the last two meetings of the Board were special meetings, when the Officers are not required to report, unless having some special matter to present, this is my first report since the close of the Sixteenth Continental Congress, and I desire to preface the same by stating that all matters which came up at the time of the Congress upon which I received instructions were promptly attended to.

With the opening of each new official year comes new and varied work. Recently the appointments on Continental Hall Committee, made by the President General, have been prepared and sent out from my department, numbering 307. Many acceptances have been received

to these appointments, all expressing warm interest in the completion of our Hall. The commissions for the newly elected Officers and Vice-Presidents General have been engrossed and will shortly be issued. Number of letters and postals written since April 22d—the first meeting of the new Board—160. Certificates of membership signed, 316; application papers, 529; supplemental papers, 36; notification cards of membership, 529.

Letters of regret for this meeting of the Board have been received from the following: Mrs. Morgan Smith, Vice-President General, Alabama; Mrs. Park, Georgia; Mrs. Bushnell, Iowa; Mrs. Bates, Massachusetts; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Delafield, Missouri; Miss Temple, State Regent, Tennessee; Mrs. Nicholl, Florida; Mrs. Orton, Ohio; and Mrs. Perley, Pennsylvania.

Miss Temple is still quite ill, but has continued, with unwearied energy, her labors as State Regent and has done excellent work for Continental Hall.

As the months come and go, completing my first calendar year of service to the National Board, I desire to bring report to you of cheer and encouragement, which this experience has brought me.

Word comes from a recently elected State Regent, on receipt of her commission, that she regards it as a "patriotic trust." This shows that the fundamental reason of our being is taking deep root and is bringing forth new evidence to its members, and, we trust, to the country, of the value of our Society.

The abundance of riches of this month of May has given us inhalations of fragrance from tree and flower. It has been replete with hope and promise, as college and university graduates have come forth equipped for the work of life. It has also brought the blessed influence of Memorial Day, with all that it means, and left us with a clearer vision for patriotic service.

"Thus man is made equal to every event," and leaves an "example of a noble courage and a memorial of virtue, not only unto young men, but unto all his nation."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELISABETH F. PIERCE,

*Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The following supplies have been sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General from April 22 to June 1, 1907: Application blanks, 3,381; copies of the Constitution, 368; circulars, "How to be-

come a Member," 294; miniature blanks, 305; circulars for same, 305; transfer cards, 268.

Letters received, 215; letters written, 238.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. JOHN PAUL EARNEST,

*Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report the following for the past six weeks: Names of applicants presented for membership, 974; applications verified awaiting dues, 58; applications examined but incomplete, 221; applications received since May 25th, unexamined, 91; supplemental applications verified, 36; applications of "Real Daughters" presented, 3; permits for Insignia issued, 353; permits for ancestral bars issued, 94; permits for Recognition Pins issued, 226; certificates of membership issued, 95.

In addition to the report presented, I have several cases to bring to your attention: two of them are descendants of men whose records have been destroyed. While it has been impossible to find anything to verify the Revolutionary services, enough proof has been given to warrant me in feeling that there is strong probability that the claims are correct, and as there is undoubted proof that the man lived during the Revolutionary period, I ask permission to present the names of their descendants as being entitled to membership through recognized patriots. Another applicant is a daughter of a lady already admitted. She is unable to give date of birth or place of birth or death of Revolutionary ancestor, name of wife, or anything by which we can find out whether the ancestor lived during the Revolution. As in a short time since I became Registrar General, at least twenty-five papers have been discovered to be wrong, because formerly the dates were not required, I wish explicit instructions upon this case. I would add that in the cases referred to the papers were supplemental and the errors discovered did not affect the membership of any one in the Society. The Registrar General was requested to correspond further with these applicants.

Another case is that of a lady who resigned and wishes now to re-enter the Society. She is unable to return her certificate as required, because she says she never received one, but returns her notification card. Have I authority to present her name?

Your attention is called to several items in this report. The number of applications verified is greater, I believe, than at any previous meeting of the Board. While this represents, of course, work day and night and holidays, by both genealogist and myself, it would have been impossible to have produced such results without the aid of the

special Ancestors' Catalogue, the compilation of which was begun in the administration of my predecessor, Mrs. Jamieson.

As a number of letters have been received in regard to applications that had not been verified; certificates that had not been sent, etc., I have prepared the following statement which I hope will meet with the approval of the Board. It is true that there is still a number of certificates of membership not yet issued. Each certificate requires special data to be prepared; it must be carefully engrossed and then signed by three officers of the Board. As soon as they are completed, they are immediately issued. But it should be understood that after each Board meeting, the Registrars of the Chapters are notified of the acceptance of the various members of their Chapters into the Society and each individual member receives a notification card, giving her national number, so that while a certificate is a desirable thing, a lady is admitted to full membership and allowed all the privileges of Daughters of the American Revolution, including permits for Insignia and Ancestral Bars, without the certificate.

In regard to the applications, many papers are sent in so incomplete that a number of letters have to be written before they can be verified.

A number of papers are verified and then it is ascertained that the dues have not been received by the Treasurer General. Eighty-four letters were written this last month to persons whose papers have been verified but were awaiting dues; some of them several months. In reply, it was discovered that in fully half of the cases Chapter Treasurers had neglected to forward the money to the Treasurer General. On the other hand, one lady sent her money six months before she filed any papers. Both cases are contrary to Article VIII, Section 4, of the Constitution which states that the money "shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society." I would offer, therefore, the following recommendations, and request permission to incorporate them, if approved, in a letter to be sent to the Chapter Regents, with the proposed amendments:

1. Applications will be examined, except in special cases, in the order in which they are received.
2. No applications will be examined until the money has been received in this office.
3. While every effort will be made to aid persons in their endeavor to join the Society, supplemental papers not fulfilling the requirements made by past Boards, will be returned for completion.
4. Every original paper received on or before the 25th of each month will be examined before the next Board meeting, but it is advisable to have them forwarded as early in the month as possible, so that if additional data has to be written for, there may be time to receive it before the Board meeting.

5. Supplemental papers will be examined as quickly as possible, but must give way to original applications.

Respectfully submitted,

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,  
*Registrar General.*

Report accepted with its recommendations.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 974 names presented in the report of the Registrar General and the Chair declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was called, and a letter was read from that Officer stating that as she was attending a meeting at Jamestown in her official capacity as President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the District of Columbia she was necessarily absent from this meeting of the Board. The report was then read by Mrs. Noble as follows:

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The list of State Regents being incomplete at the time of the Continental Congress, the National Board of Management is asked to confirm the election of the following:

Mrs. Frances Ames Loyhed, of Faribault, Minnesota, State Regent.

Mrs. Jessamine Lee Fox, of Vermillion, South Dakota, State Regent.

Mrs. Ida Soule Kuhn, of Hoquiam, Washington, State Regent.

And the re-appointment of the following.

Mrs. Blanche Seaman Sprague, of Goldfield, Nevada, State Regent.

Mrs. Mary Gridley Tarr, of Teton, Idaho, State Regent.

Mrs. Minnie Decatur Moore, of Harpster, Idaho, State Vice-Regent.

I present, with regret, the resignation of Mrs. Mary E. T. Allen, as State Vice-Regent of Rhode Island.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation:

Mrs. Katherine T. Gerald, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Caroline A. D. Jonston, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Bertha Murdoch Robbins, Washington, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Anna Catherine Harris, Fort Valley, Georgia.

Mrs. Sarah Frances Atkins, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Mary Miller Carter, Sheridan, Indiana.

Mrs. Louise Van D. Fletcher, Owasso, Michigan.

Mrs. Lina Moore McKenney, Madison, Missouri.

Mrs. Mary Capron Tibbets, Hastings, Nebraska.

Mrs. Lossie B. McN. Weddell, Tarboro, North Carolina.

Mrs. Annie Ellerbe Wood, Gaffney, South Carolina.

Mrs. Laura Alicia Criser, Keyser, West Virginia.

Mrs. Hannah E. Belden Wells, Hatfield, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Roberta Friend Eberhart, Pecan Point, Arkansas.

Mrs. John Anna Barry, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. Jennie W. Russell, Fort Collins, Colorado.

I would respectfully ask the Board to authorize the organization of a Chapter at Alexandria, Louisiana, and one at Johnson City, Tennessee.

The following Chapter regencies have expired by limitation:

Mrs. Kathryn E. Thorp, Daytona, Florida.

Mrs. Flora Weidman Magee, Carthage, Missouri.

Mrs. M. Augusta Watkins, Ithaca, Michigan.

Mrs. Irene B. Harbert, Kalispell, Montana.

The State Regent of Michigan asks for the confirmation of the re-appointment of Mrs. Bannie Elder Edwards, of Dowagiac, Michigan.

It is my duty to report the resignation of Mrs. Clara Kern Baylies, of Macomb, Illinois.

State Regents' commissions issued, 16; State Regents' re-election notifications, 25; Chapter Regents' commissions issued, 1; Charter applications issued, 6; Charters engrossed, 4.

Letters written, 208; received, 254; cards for officers sent, 500; received, 188

In connection with the Card Catalogue there have been:

Ancestors' cards, .....	939
Corrections, .....	406
Marriages, .....	46
Deaths, .....	50
Resignations, .....	47
Dropped, .....	3
Re-instatements, .....	7
Admitted membership, April 22d, .....	60,706
Actual membership, April 22d, .....	49,468

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,  
Registrar General.

At the conclusion of the reading of this report, announcement was made by the President General that the State Regent of Nevada had become interested in the Society through Mrs. Egan of Florida, who had met her while traveling, and that Mrs. Sprague was doing excellent work in her State, Mrs. Barker moved: *That a letter of interest and congratulation be sent to Mrs. Sprague, State Regent of Nevada.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Gadsby spoke favorably of the appointment of Mrs. Gerald to the regency of a new Chapter and stated that this Chapter proposed to work diligently for the completion of Continental Hall.

In regard to the appointment of the State Regents of Washington State and Minnesota, The Chair asked the Board to suspend action

on these two appointments, for the reason that those States were represented in the Congress and tied on the subject of a State Regent, and the Chair doubted whether, under the Constitution, with a State fully organized with Chapters, the Board would have a right to act so soon after the Congress and not allow them to get some decision of their own.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted, with those two appointments held in abeyance.

Attention was called to the fact that the Board would disperse for the summer months and it might be well to make some provision for the action of the Finance Committee during that time.

After due discussion, Mrs. Mussey moved: *That in the interim of the National Board meetings, the Finance Committee be authorized to dispose of any of our railroad bonds if it should consider such sale to be to the advantage of the Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Newberry, Miss Mecum and Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until half past two.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 5, 1907.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Donald McLean, Wednesday afternoon, June 5th.

Mrs. Noble, representing the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, read some letters and telegrams bearing upon the matter of the appointment of the State Regents of Washington and Minnesota, respectively.

At the conclusion of the reading the President General expressed the opinion that it was advisable to withhold any decision in this matter until after consultation with Mrs. Main, who would return shortly.

The report of the Treasurer General was then read and accepted.

Mrs. Barker moved: *That the report of the Treasurer General, so far as the figures are concerned, be accepted.* Seconded by Mrs. Draper. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General read the list of re-instated members.

It was moved and carried that these names be restored to the rolls of membership of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General asked permission to have her report printed in the next number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, as otherwise its publication would be delayed until the approval of the Minutes at the October meeting.

It was moved and carried that this request be granted.

Mrs. Barker moved: *That the report of the Treasurer General, so*



far as the figures are concerned, be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Draper. Motion carried.

The Treasurer General brought to the attention of the Board the case of a lady who had resigned from a certain Chapter, and was under the impression that she had resigned from the entire Society; therefore, had not paid her dues, which omission had resulted in the dropping of her name from the rolls of membership. As she desired to be re-instated, according to the requirements of the Society, the Treasurer General asked for instructions in the matter.

Mrs. Noble moved: *That this lady having been dropped from the Society under a misapprehension, her name now be restored to the rolls of membership of the Society.* Motion carried.

The President General announced to the Board the death of Mrs. S. V. White and made appropriate remarks on the death of this valued member of the Society, and patriotic woman, whose work had been known and recognized throughout the country.

Mrs. Newberry moved: *That a letter, written by the Secretary, be sent to the family of Mrs. Stephen V. White, embodying stenographic record of the proceedings of this meeting upon learning of the death of Mrs. White.*

Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt, and motion carried by a rising vote.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report for the past six weeks the following: April 27th, I received from the Recording Secretary General, Miss Pierce, the resolution passed by the Sixteenth Continental Congress, "Resolved, that the first volume of the Lineage Book which has been revised by Miss S. R. Hetzel be printed and ready for distribution." I transmitted the order to Miss Hetzel, who sent the manuscript June 3d.

I am glad to report fine progress on the 25th volume of the Lineage Book, which is now being compiled. Eight hundred records have been copied from the original books, six hundred compared with the Card Catalogue; four hundred records, from national number 24001 to 24400 have been compared, revised and ready for editing. There have been thirty letters received and eighty-four written.

I have received from Mr. Sam Webster Bradford copies of the original unpublished rosters of Capt. John Taylor's company and Capt. Greenbury Dorsey's company, Harford county militia, companies 7 and 8, from records of Bel Air court house, Harford county, Maryland. Gave list to Librarian and sent copies to the Editor of the Magazine for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH GADSBY,  
Historian General.

Report accepted.



Mrs. Terry moved: *That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Samuel Webster Bradford for roster sent to the Historian General and his kind offer to send other records.* Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

Mrs. Bowron, Assistant Historian General, stated that the work of compiling the Daughters of the American Revolution Directory, which has been assigned to her, was being considered and that she had consulted with the proper officers on this subject.

THE REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL was then presented as follows: Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management: I have to report the following accessions to the library since the meeting of April 3rd:

#### BOOKS.

*Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.* 8 vols. Portland, 1884-1895.

*Collections Maine Historical Society.* 10 vols. Portland, 1852-1902.

*Genealogy of descendants of Thomas Angell.* By Avery T. Angell. Providence, 1872. Presented by Miss Caroline D. Kelly.

*Maryland legislative manual, 1906-1907.* Baltimore, 1906. Presented by Mrs. Robert Bowie.

*Year book of colonial times.* By Fred. S. Sill. New York, 1899. Presented.

*History of Old Chester, N. H., 1719-1809.* By Benjamin Chase. Auburn, N. H., 1869. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Chase Newell.

*South Carolina historical and genealogical Magazine.* 3 vols. Charleston, 1904-1906.

*By-Laws of Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M.* Presented by James Arnold.

*Colonial Records of North Carolina. Vol. 10, 1775-1776.* Raleigh, 1890.

*Louisiana and the Fair. Vol XI, History of the D. A. R..* St. Louis, 1906. Presented by the publishers.

*The trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904. A story of the great exploration across the continent in 1805-1806.* With a description of the old trail, based upon actual travel over it, and the changes found a century later. By Olin D. Wheeler. 2 vols. N. Y., 1904. Presented by the Colorado Chapter.

*Guide to Massachusetts local history, being a biographical index to the literature of the towns, cities and counties of the state. . . .* Compiled by Charles A. Flagg. Salem, 1907.

*Annals of Oxford, New York, with biographical sketches of some of its prominent men and early pioneers.* By Henry J. Galpin. Oxford, 1906.

*Genealogical collections relating to the families of Noblet, Noblat,*

*Noblot and Nobletts of France; Noblet and Noblett of Great Britain; Noblet, Noblett, Noblit and Noblitt of America, with some particular account of William Noblit of Middletown Township, Pa.* By John Hyndman Noblit. Phila., 1906.

*Historical sketches of John Moses, of Plymouth, a settler of 1632-1640. John Moses of Windsor and Sinisbury, a pioneer settler prior to 1647, and John Moses of Portsmouth, a settler prior to 1640. Also genealogical record of some of their descendants.* By Zebian Moses, 2 vols. bound in one. 1890, 1907. Presented by the author.

*Records relating to the early history of Boston.* Vols. 31, 32, 33, 35, 36. Boston, 1903-1905. Presented by Edward M. McGlenen, City Registrar.

*Records of the Court of Assistants of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay—1630-1692.* 2 vols. Boston, 1901, 1904. Presented by John Noble, Clerk of the Court.

*History of Sanbornton, N. H.* By M. T. Runnells. Boston, 1882. Vol. 1. Presented by Liberty Chapter.

*History of the town of Rochester, N. H.* By Franklin McDuffel. 2 vols. Manchester, 1892. From the Mary Torr Chapter.

*Recollections of John Howard Redfield.* Phila., 1900. Presented by Miss Edith Agnes Brockett.

*The Records of the Columbia Historical Society.* Vol. 10. Washington, 1907. Presented by the society.

*Oak—Oaks—Oakes family register. Descendants of Nathaniel Oak, Marlboro, Mass.* Compiled by Henry Lebbeus Oak, published by Ora Oak. Los Angeles, 1907.

*Genealogy and history of a part of the Newbury Adams family, being descendants of Robert Adams and wife, Eleanor.* By Smith Adams. Calais, Me., 1895. Presented by Mrs. Ellis Logan.

*Stephens family.* A manuscript copy of the original record of Joshua C. Stephens by his daughter, Mrs. Stearns Jamison. It contains much genealogical information concerning the early settlers of Steuben Co., N. Y. Presented by Mrs. Stearns Jamison.

*Constitution of the Massachusetts Mechanic Association.* Boston, 1804. Gives a list of the officers and members, stating occupation and residence. Presented by Mrs. Helen Clement Huse.

*History of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, Dec., 1891—Dec., 1905.* By Anna M. Bailey, State Historian. Presented by Miss Bailey through Mrs. Lockwood.

*A brief history of the ancestors and descendants of John Roseboom (1739-1805) and of Jesse Johnson (1745-1832).* Compiled by Catharine Roseboom, J. L. Roseboom, H. U. Swinnerton and J. H. White. Cherry Valley, n. d. Presented by Miss Brockett.

*The Vedette.* 2 vols., containing the parts published 1879-1889. Washington. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

Miss Minnie Mickley has loaned to the library the following:

*Who's Who in America.* 1903-1905.  
*Darby's edition of Brook's Universal gazetteer.* Phila., 1823.  
*History of Pennsylvania.* By W. H. Egle  
 The Philadelphia Chapter during the week of Congress presented the following ten volumes:

*Pennsylvania Archives.* 5th Series. 8 vol. Harrisburg, 1906.  
*Jefferson's Germantown letters together with other papers relating to his stay in Germantown during the month of November, 1793.* By Charles Francis Jenkins. Philadelphia, 1906.  
*Washington in Germantown, being an account of the various visits of the Commander-in-chief and first president to Germantown, Pa.* By Charles Francis Jenkins. Phila., 1905.

To these have lately been added sixteen more, viz:  
*Republican Court or, American society in the days of Washington.* By Rufus Wilmot Griswold. 2 vols. N. Y., 1855-6.

*Some Pennsylvania women during the War of the Revolution.* By Wm. H. Egle.

*Major-General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line in the Continental Army.* By Charles I. Stillé. Phila., 1893.

*Assault on Stony Point by Gen. Anthony Wayne, July 16, 1779.* By Henry B. Dawson. Morrisiana, 1863.

*A list of Tories who took part with Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, and were attainted of high treason, commonly called the "Black List."* Reprint of 1865.

*The Marquis de la Fayette in the American Revolution.* By Charlemagne Tower. 2 vol. Phila., 1895.

*Bancroft vs. Grandfathers. Grandsons vs. Bancroft,* being a bound collection of pamphlets relating to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Gen. John Sullivan and President Reed.

*American historical and literary curiosities; consisting of facsimilies, original documents relating to the Revolution, etc., etc.* Edited by J. Jay Smith and John F. Walson. 2 vols. Phila., 1847.

*Ashbel Welch.* By John Bogart. Together with genealogical notes on the Welch family.

*Lafayette at Brandywine.* Proceedings at dedication of memorial shaft erected to mark the place where Lafayette was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. West Chester, 1896.

*Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson, Midnight, July 15, 1779.* By Henry R. Johnston. N. Y., 1900.

*Military journal during the American Revolutionary War from 1775 to 1783.* By Jonas Thacher. Boston, 1823.

*Reports of Committees on pensions, 1828-1832.*

The total number of volumes received from the Philadelphia Chapter since the Board meeting of April 3rd being 26.

## PAMPHLETS.

*Reports on the custody and condition of the public records [of Massachusetts].* Nos. 7, 8, 12-19. Boston, 1895-1907. Presented by Robert T. Swan, Commissioner.

*List of members of the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.* Compiled by John C. Daves. Presented by author.

*Virginia from early records.* By David I. Bushnell, Jr. Lancaster, Pa., 1907.

*Discoveries beyond the Appalachian Mts. in 1671.* By David I. Bushnell, Jr. The last two presented by William Boogher.

*The Hale family of Connecticut.* By Seymour Morris. Boston, 1907. Presented by the author.

*The flag days of the Prudence Wright Chapter, D. A. R., Pepperell, Mass., 1902.* Presented by Miss A. S. Merrill through Mrs. Draper.

*Register of the Minnesota Chapters together with the names of the members-at-large.*

*Historical papers of the Gen. Frelinghuysen Chapter. Season of 1905-1906.* Gift of the chapter.

Year books have been received from 5 chapters.

*Standing rules for the Assemblies of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia.* 1903. Presented by Mrs. Howard Hodgkins.

## PERIODICALS.

<i>Annals of Iowa,</i> .....	April
<i>Bulletin New York Public Library,</i> .....	April, May
<i>Iowa Journal of History and Politics,</i> .....	April
<i>Journal of American History,</i> .....	No. 1
<i>New England Historical and Genealogical Register,</i> .....	April
<i>New Hampshire Genealogical Record,</i> .....	April
<i>New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,</i> .....	April
<i>Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography,</i> .....	January
<i>"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly,</i> .....	April
<i>Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly,</i> .....	April
<i>South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine,</i> ..	January, April
<i>Texas State Historical Association Quarterly,</i> .....	January
<i>Virginia Magazine of History and Biography,</i> .....	April
<i>Washington Historical Quarterly,</i> .....	April
<i>William and Mary College Quarterly,</i> .....	April

The total number received being 119, of which 80 were books, 23 pamphlets, and 16 periodicals; 54 books were presented, 25 received in exchange and 1 purchased.

The 23 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

June 5, 1907.

HELEN M. BOYNTON,

Report accepted.

Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

At the conclusion of this report, Mrs. Bowron rose to a question of privilege on special business, and requested permission to read a statement regarding the endorsement of Mrs. Donald McLean for re-election to the office of President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Sixteenth Continental Congress.

This request being granted, the statement was read to the Board:

#### STATEMENT

*Regarding Endorsement of New York State for Mrs. Donald McLean for Re-election to the office of President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sixteenth Continental Congress.*

During the recent Continental Congress the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Frances Roberts, protested on the floor of that Congress against the statement made by her predecessor in office, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, who, in seconding the nomination of Mrs. Donald McLean for re-election to the office of President General, announced the majority of New York State endorsed the re-election of the President General.

The above-mentioned protest having impugned the veracity of Mrs. Charles H. Terry, now Vice-President General from New York, also impugned the veracity of Mrs. Henry C. Munger, New York State Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Honorary Regent of Mohegan Chapter, New York, now a member of the National Board, corroborating and agreeing with the statement made at that time by Mrs. Terry as to the majority of New York State endorsing the election of President General, we hereby state:

*Firstly*—In the presence of Mrs. Charles H. Terry and other witnesses, the State Regent of New York was informed by Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, prior to the convening of Congress, that the said Mrs. Henry S. Bowron had in her possession the majority endorsement of New York State Chapters for Mrs. Donald McLean, with documents to prove the same.

These endorsements, representing not less than fifty-four (54) of the eighty-seven (87) chapters of the State of New York, carried with them not less than eighty-seven (87) votes. Not less than forty-six (46) of the fifty-four (54) chapters endorsing were represented in the Congress. One hundred and thirteen (113) votes were present in the New York delegation. Of these not less than seventy (70) were recorded and cast for Mrs. Donald McLean.

*Secondly*—The action of the State Regent on the following Friday morning in calling attention to her protest of the previous day, knowing the vote had been counted; therefore, placing beyond any possible effect of her protest the result of the ballot for the candidate from New

York State for President General; for Vice-President General of New York State, and for Assistant Historian General—also a member from New York State—can only be considered an additional offence.

*Thirdly*—The action of the State Regent is absolutely without precedent in the history of the organization. It is the first instance where the announcement of a majority endorsement from the home State of any candidate has been challenged on the floor of the Congress.

As the action of the State Regent of New York, with names of the members mentioned, appeared in the public press and has also become part of the records of this organization, we, as representing the majority endorsement of New York State, take this method as the only recourse possible at this time of placing our statement on record officially and as publicly as possible.

Having full knowledge of these facts when endorsing for the majority of New York State, we sign this statement.

(Signed) FRANCES A. M. TERRY,  
*Representing Fort Green Chapter,  
Vice-President General from New York.*

(Signed) ELLEN S. MUNGER,  
*Representing General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter,  
State Vice-Regent of New York.*

(Signed) ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,  
*Honorary Regent Mohegan Chapter,  
Assistant Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. Draper moved: *That this statement be placed on file and incorporated in the Minutes and printed in the Magazine.* Motion unanimously carried.

The Historian General presented the Lineage Book as compiled by Miss Hetzel and asked what disposition to make of this. The President General replied: "I have no doubt the order of procedure in the office is to procure the best bids possible on it."

The report of the Finance Committee was then presented, as follows:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized for the months of April and May to the amount of \$7,302.04, of which the largest items were:

Pay roll, .....	\$2,130 00
Printing Magazine, .....	682 73
Rent, .....	459 30
Work on Continental Hall (Moses & Sons), .....	340 89
Transcript of Proceedings, Sixteenth Congress, .....	425 00

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,  
*Chairman.*

It was moved and carried that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted.

The President General requested that Mrs. Newberry would read the report of the Auditing Committee, in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Bates, who was absent on account of the illness of her husband.

Mrs. Newberry read the report.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted without the recommendations.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the recommendations contained in the Auditor's report for the year ending ————— be referred to the Auditing Committee for its careful consideration; result to be reported at the October Board meeting.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

Mrs. Newberry moved: *That the annual report of the Auditor be printed in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the first month possible.* Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

The monthly report of the Auditor was then read by Mrs. Newberry; also the compilation by the Auditor of ten years' expenses of the Society.

Mrs. Draper moved: *That this ten years' compilation be printed in the form of a genealogical chart in the first practicable number of the Magazine.* Seconded by Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

A bill was presented by Mrs. Newberry, on the part of the Auditor, for his services. It was explained that owing to the delays and obstacles Mr. Bates had met with when first taking up the work, it had been more irksome and prolonged than otherwise would have been necessary.

Mrs. Terry moved: *That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the bill presented by Mr. J. E. Bates for services rendered as Auditor.* Seconded by Mrs. Bowron. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: Your Chairman of the Supervision Committee reports that Mrs. Agnes S. B. Bryan has been appointed on the temporary list for service in the Treasurer General's office, as authorized at the Board meeting held after the Congress, and makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Treasurer General and the Registrar General be authorized to employ such temporary help during the summer of 1907 as the work of their offices may require.
2. That a branch telephone be installed in the Treasurer General's office.
3. That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, continue to rent Room No. 406 for the use of the Registrar General's office as long as it shall be as badly needed as at present.
4. That the Washington Loan and Trust Company be notified on or

before August 1, 1907, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, may vacate these rooms during the year following.

5. That Mrs. Alice Fishburne be put on the permanent list at \$50.00 per month, her duties being to assist the Assistant Historian; to occupy the Curator's desk during short absences of the Curator, and to help in the different offices when assistance other than that otherwise provided for is needed.

6. That Miss Ethel F. Harper be put on the six months' trial list for service in the office of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and that the weeks during which she has given entire satisfaction on the temporary list be counted as a part of her six trial months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MARIE W. HODGKINS,  
*Chairman Supervision Committee.*

June 5, 1907.

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: The report of the Purchasing Committee from April 1st to June 1st, 1907, is as follows:

1 oak costumer, .....	\$3 50
100 telephone pads, .....	1 50
100 dozen pads for use of Congress, 15 gross pencils, 3 gross pens, 24 gross rubber bands, 2 books for Register, 3 dozen binding cases, 2 bottles fountain pen ink, 6 reams paper, ....	49 75
2 ledgers, 2 dozen blotters, 500 envelopes, 1 dozen penholders, 1 dozen erasers, .....	22 95
1 mirror, Registrar General's room, .....	1 50
3 inking pads, .....	1 05
	<hr/>
	\$80 25

The bills for the articles mentioned have been approved and paid.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZA H. L. BARKER,  
*Chairman Purchasing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.*

Mrs. Draper moved the acceptance of the report of the Purchasing Committee. Motion carried.

The question was raised as to what arrangement should be made for the various articles the officers desire to purchase, from time to time, for their respective departments.

The President General expressed the opinion that these matters should be presented for action to the Purchasing Committee, and an-



nounced that if there was no objection the Chair would make the statement that hereafter when the officers require any articles they apply to the Purchasing Committee—the Committee to use its judgment and purchase these articles, and then if it is deemed necessary, they can report at the next meeting of the Board.

There being no objection it was so ordered.

The President General reappointed Mrs. Barker Chairman of the Purchasing Committee.

Mrs. Draper asked permission to issue a little circular to Chapter Registrars relative to presenting application papers in a proper manner, explaining the same in full to the Board. This request was unanimously granted.

The following recommendation was presented by the Registrar General: "That, with the approval of the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, the Ancestors' Catalogue, including the service of one-third of the time of clerk employed on both Catalogues, be transferred to the room of the Registrar General, and that hereafter Article VII of the By-Laws be strictly adhered to." Recommendation unanimously approved by the Board.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: As Chairman of the Printing Committee, I have to report that the supplies necessary for the various offices were duly printed at the commencement of the official year, also the speech of Captain Hobson, delivered at the Continental Congress of 1907, as ordered by the Congress, for distribution to the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country. My department has now in course of preparation the proposed amendments, which will be printed this month and turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General for issuance at the time prescribed, viz: ninety days after the adjournment of the Congress. I have also had printed four thousand slips containing the amendment in regard to the time of election of delegates and alternates to the Congress, adopted at the Congress of 1907; these slips to be pasted in the four thousand copies of the Constitution now on hand, thus making them available for use. In the new Constitutions, to be printed shortly, this amendment will be printed to take the place of the original section.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,  
*Chairman Printing Committee.*

Report accepted.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager:

## RECEIPTS.

April 1 to May 31, 1907:

Subscriptions, as per voucher and cash register,	\$579 20
Sale of extra copies, .....	9 05
Net advertising receipts, .....	179 07

Amount delivered to Treasurer General,.. \$767 32

## OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1 to May 31, 1907:

Mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per vouchers, .....	\$1 26
Postage, two months, .....	7 00
Postal cards, .....	25
Expressage, .....	2 15
Telegrams, .....	50
Freight and cartage, May number, .....	61
Inking pad, for stamping checks, .....	35
	\$12 12

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printing and mailing April number, including postage, .....	\$335 34
Printing and mailing May number, including postage, .....	347 39
Salary, Editor, two months, .....	166 68
Salary, Business Manager, two months, .....	150 00
Salary, Editor, Genealogical Department, .....	60 00
Stationery, Editor, \$8.68; Business Manager, \$5.76, .....	14 44
Half-tone cuts, .....	25 10
Printing:	
1,000 receipts, postaled, .....	\$11 25
4,000 subscription blanks, .....	6 50
4,000 advertising folders, .....	12 50

30 25

850 stamped envelopes for circular letter to State and Chapter Regents, .....	18 19
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached, .....	12 12

\$1,159 51

The following firms were asked to bid on printing the Magazine for the year beginning with July: The George E. Howard Company; Messrs. McGill & Wallace, Washington; The Stone Printing Co., of Roanoke, Virginia, at the suggestion of the State Regent; The Tele-

graph Printing Co., of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the Hudson-Peak Company, of Philadelphia.

The first four mentioned have submitted bids. It will be seen that the bid of the Telegraph Printing Co. continues to be the lowest.

The State commissions, Jamestown Exposition, for Virginia, Connecticut and Ohio have replied, accepting with grateful appreciation the gift of the Magazine during the months of the Exposition, stating that they would be placed on the reading tables of their State Buildings, convenient for examination by visitors.

A circular letter was prepared by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee and the Business Manager, and sent to all State and Chapter Regents on May 20th, asking their aid in making a special feature of Educational Institutions and summer resorts in the July number of the Magazine. The benefits are reciprocal, as the 25% commissions allowed on advertising secured, helps the Chapter treasury materially.

Two hundred and twenty-one names have been added to the list since April 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LILLIAN LOCKWOOD,

June 5th, 1907.

Report accepted.

After discussion, Mrs. Terry moved: *That as the Telegraph Co., of Harrisburg, presented the lowest bid for the printing of the Magazine, the Board authorize its acceptance.* Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from the State Regent of Vermont, in behalf of granting a pension to Mrs. Bingham, a "Real Daughter" of Vermont.

The Chair explained the usual mode of procedure in these cases.

Miss Mecum moved: *That the usual pension of \$8.00 a month be granted to Mrs. Bingham, a "Real Daughter," from Springfield, Vermont, and that the usual testimonials be filed in this office.* Seconded by Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read an application of Mrs. Nettleton, also a "Real Daughter," and moved: *That Mrs. Emily S. Nettleton, a "Real Daughter," be granted the usual pension.* Seconded by Mrs. Swormstedt. Motion carried.

Also an application from Mrs. Richel, another "Real Daughter," and moved: *That Mary Ann Richel, a "Real Daughter," be granted the usual pension of \$8.00 per month.* Seconded by Mrs. Earnest. Motion carried.

The President General read to the Board a letter from an official of the Jamestown Exposition relative to the Daughters of the American Revolution Day celebration and asked the opinion of the Board in regard to referring this letter to the Chairman of the Jamestown com-

mittee. It being decided that this was amatter for the Chairman to attend to, the letter was so referred.

The Chair read a letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Children of the Republic, Mrs. John A. Murphy, stating that she had advanced money for certain work connected with this committee and requested reimbursement for the same.

Mrs. Barker moved: *That the Treasurer General be authorized to send Mrs. John A. Murphy, Chairman of the Committee on Children of the Republic, the sum of \$50.00, to pay certain bills for committee work.* Seconded by Mrs. Draper. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the renewed application of Robert G. Johnston for the position of janitor at Continental Hall, the first application having been made three years ago. It was decided to refer this later to the Supervision Committee and directed by the Chair that it be considered by the Continental Hall Committee.

The President General announced to the Board the death of Mrs. McKinley and requested that action be taken thereon.

Mrs. Swormstedt moved: *That a resolution of sympathy be sent to the family of Mrs. McKinley.* Motion unanimously carried.

It was also moved and carried that the President General appoint a committee to draft formal resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mrs. McKinley.

The Chair appointed as this committee Mrs. Swormstedt and Miss Pierce.

The Chair read a letter from Quincy, Illinois, relative to the proposed erection of a monument to Gen. Rogers Clarke, and soliciting contributions from the National Society for this purpose.

It being explained that the Board has not the power to appropriate money for such purposes, Mrs. Bowron moved: *That the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to acknowledge this letter stating that while the object is appreciated, the Board is not at liberty to appropriate the money requested or to make contributions as a Board.* Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper called attention to the fact that some years ago the official Daughters of the American Revolution year was ordered to commence the first of March, and although there has been a change in the date of the Congress, there has been no change made in the official year.

After a brief discussion, Mrs. Terry moved: *That the year in operation in the working of the officers commence, for business convenience, immediately upon the adjournment of Congress.* Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Motion carried.

The Chair ruled that for the convenience of the running of the offices the year for the clerical force will commence at the close of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Draper presented to the Board for its consideration, the recom-

mentation made by her predecessor in regard to certain proposed changes in the application blanks, requesting that as new blanks are about to be published, the President General appoint a committee to attend to this matter, during the summer.

The Chair appointed as this committee Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Bowron and Mrs. Jamieson, the recent Registrar General.

Mrs. Barker moved: *That the Committee on the new form of application blanks be given power to act during the interim (of the Board meetings).* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

The President General also appointed a committee to look into the business methods of the office and report at a later meeting. This committee to consist of the Treasurer General and the Registrar General.

A letter was read from Mr. Keim, offering for sale to the Chapters a patriotic drama he had written.

After some discussion Mrs. Bowron moved: *That while the National Board receives the request of Mr. Keim with appreciation, it does not feel empowered to establish the precedent of requesting the Chapters to purchase publications.* Seconded by Mrs. Hodgkins. Motion carried.

An invitation was read from the District of Columbia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to meet the President General of that Society, Mrs. Henderson, on the evening of June 7th, at the Arlington Hotel.

Mrs. Hodgkins moved: *That the National Board accept with appreciation the invitation of the District of Columbia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to meet Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson, their President General.* Seconded by Mrs. Earnest and Miss Mecum. Motion carried.

Mrs. Swormstedt brought to the attention of the Board the advisability of holding the October Board meeting on the second Wednesday of the month, the 9th, in order to give the visiting members an opportunity to attend the Daughters of the American Revolution celebration at Jamestown, set for the 11th of October—Daughters of the American Revolution Day.

The President General said: "I think we will have to name a later date for the October meeting; the first Wednesday will not be so convenient this year, and it is well to decide on a later date. If the Board has no objection this will be done."

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The President General announced that the Executive Committee would be nominated by the Vice-President General from New York, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, as appointed by the Chair. The names were then read to the Board, as follows: Mrs. Main, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Deere, Mrs. R. J. Barker, Mrs. A. E.

Patton and Mrs. Henry C. Bowron. These were endorsed and elected by the Board.

The Recording Secretary General having been instructed at the previous meeting of the Board to correspond with certain members of the Declaration of Independence Chapter relative to their proposed resignations from said Chapter, now read to the Board the correspondence on this subject.

After discussion, Mrs. Draper moved: *That in accordance with the resolution passed by the National Board, April 13th, Mrs. Labadie's transfer be granted, as requested, and her name be placed upon the list of members-at-large; but that this resolution does not take effect until Mrs. Labadie's dues to the present time are proffered the Declaration of Independence Chapter.* Seconded by Mrs. Terry. Motion carried.

Mrs. Draper further moved: *That the Secretary of the Board notify the Regent of the Declaration of Independence Chapter that the transfers requested by Mesdames Dorney, Miller and Rowell will be granted at the October Board meeting unless good and satisfactory reasons against granting such transfers shall have been received from the Regent of the Chapter before the expiration of that time.* Seconded by Mrs. Bowron. Motion carried.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried, at quarter to eight o'clock, to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH F. PIERCE,

*Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted at October Board meeting, 1907.

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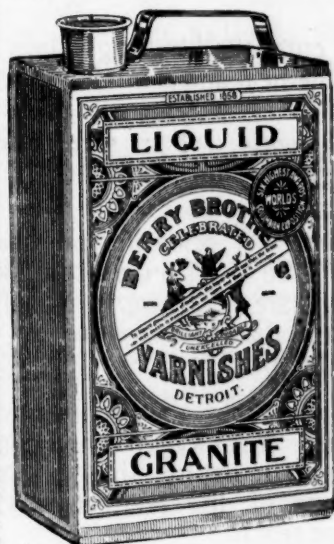
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Devoted to American History and Patriotism

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